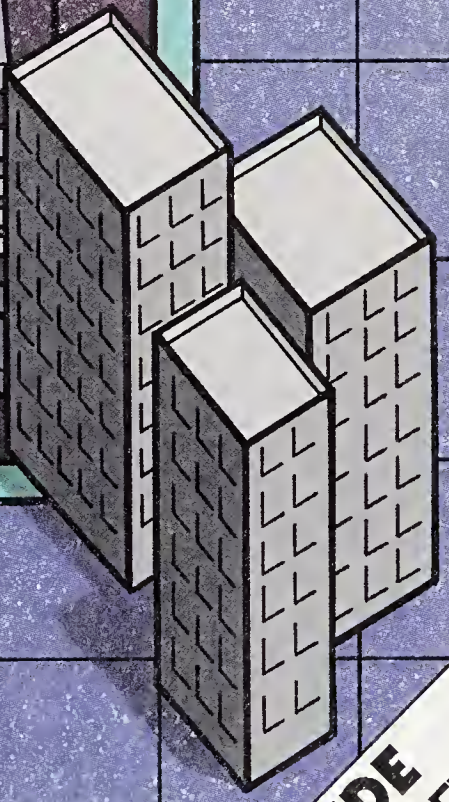
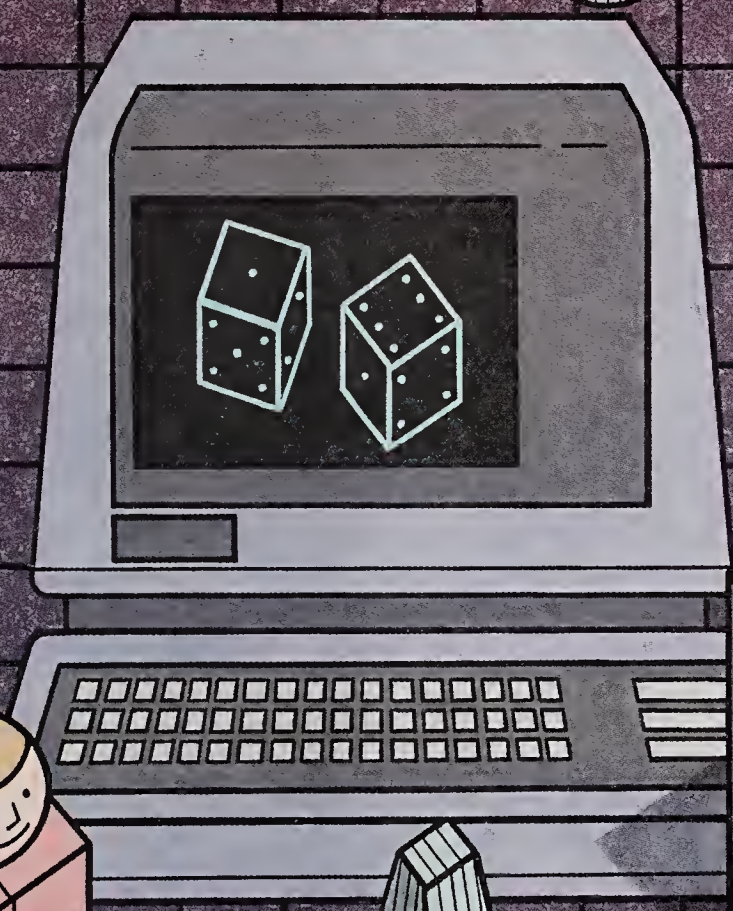
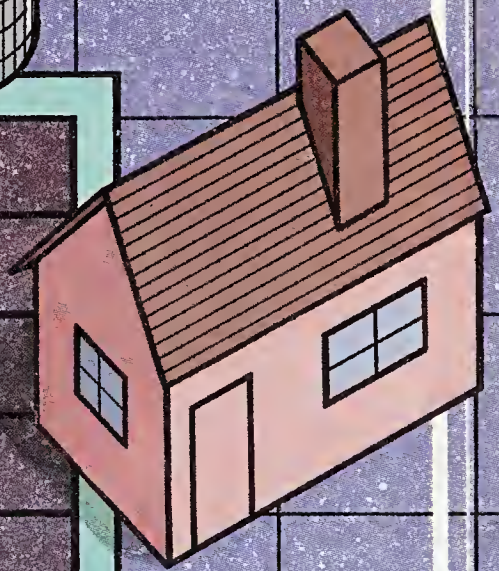
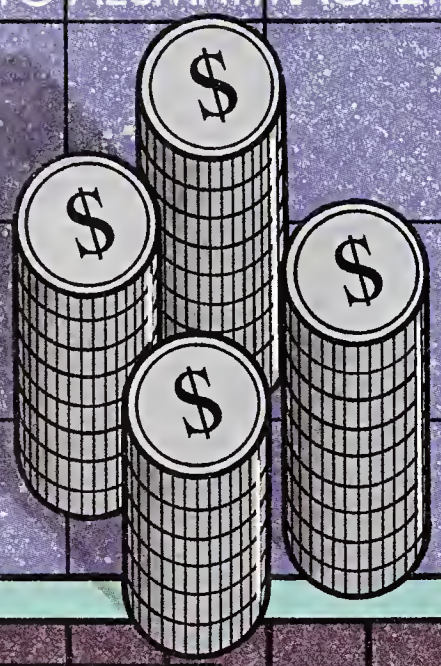


# GRADUATE

THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO ALUMNI MAGAZINE

## THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE AND UNCERTAINTY



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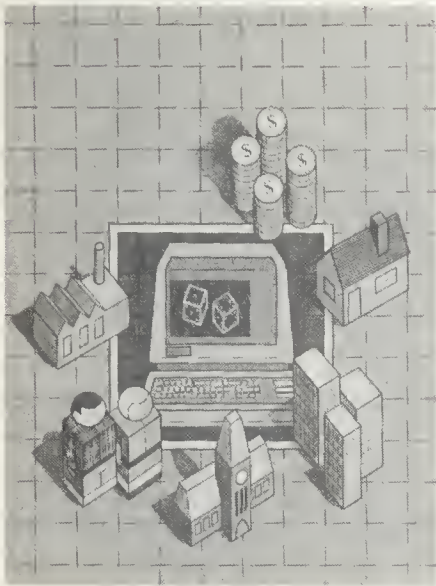
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# GRADUATE



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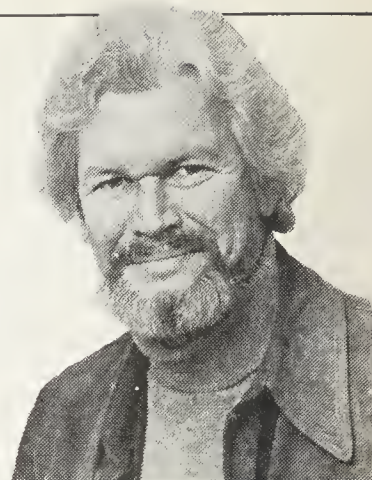
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# PLAYING WITH PERCENTAGES



**D**URING THE WINTER TERM THERE HAS BEEN A flurry of activity on campus — seminars on lobbying and fundraising, much traffic between Simcoe Hall and Queen's Park — as the University braced itself for inevitable disappointment.

In mid-February word came from the provincial government: a 7.5 per cent increase in basic operating grants for universities in 1983-84, plus a one-time-only 1.1 per cent (\$12,000,000) for upgrading libraries and equipment. The figures are misleading on several counts.

Because several universities boosted enrolments and U of T did not, the 7.5 per cent increase will mean only a 6.3 per cent increase here. President James Ham called this "strategic opportunism" and has asked the government's advisory board, the Ontario Council on University Affairs, to review the matter but it is highly unlikely that anything will be changed this year.

President Ham told Governing Council that in 1979-80 OCUA asked U of T to limit enrolment increases in order to protect other universities and that the University agreed to do so. Since then enrolment at U of T has risen by six per cent, while in the same period one university has boosted enrolment by more than 42 per cent and another by more than 50 per cent. Under the current formula government funds are apportioned on the basis of BIUs — Basic Income Units, which is what students are called in funding terms. Vice-President David Nowlan says this formula means U of T will receive a 6.3 per cent increase — plus the books and equipment addition.

There is more. The day after the announcement from Queen's Park, a delegation of U of T administrators, faculty and staff members and students met with Premier William Davis to reiterate the ravages of underfunding. The visit was the most recent action taken by the Government Relations Alliance at the University of Toronto (GRAUT). Premier Davis told the GRAUT delegation, reminiscing about his own student days, that he sees nothing inherently wrong with large classes, and that he does not think the universities are underfunded.

"The premier said he didn't expect us to believe it," said Vice-President Nowlan, "and he was right — we didn't." Still, said Nowlan, Davis responded positively to the group's explanation of its problems.

But the meeting was anticlimactic. The increase, while beating the current rate of inflation by a few tenths of a per cent, is not enough. In a statement prepared by the GRAUT delegation it is argued that in terms of 1972-73 dollars, government funding of the universities has actually fallen, while enrolment at the undergraduate level has risen, over the past decade, by 30 per cent.

The statement says that inflation-adjusted expenditures per student at U of T have gone down by nearly 30 per cent in the past 10 years while similarly adjusted expenditures in the province's elementary and secondary schools have gone up by about 45 per cent, and patient expenditures in the province's hospitals have gone up by more than 50 per cent.

The statement notes that in the current year the University of Toronto has cut about 120 employees and that "in the coming year or two we anticipate having to eliminate between 100 and 200 academic positions and a similar number of non-academic positions. It is too easy, amidst the conflict and turmoil of important day-to-day issues, to lose sight of the slow damage that is being done to the University. By the time this damage becomes more visible to the public, it will be too late to re-establish first-rate quality without a decade or more of building."

Most of those responding to the increase paid polite lip service to the implied recognition of the universities' problems reflected in the grant for books and equipment but the fact remains that the 16 institutions have received \$500 millions less than their share of provincial grants over the past five years.

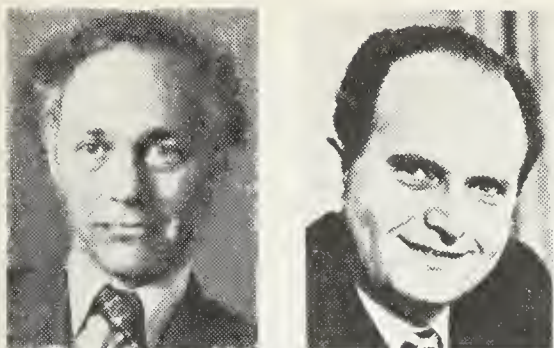
Meanwhile there is much uncertainty. Rumours spread through the campus that architecture and landscape architecture were to be axed. Vice-President and Provost David Strangway said that there would be a 30 to 40 per cent reduction in that faculty next year but that the administration is not about to close down any department. And the provost will be striking a task force to consider the future of Scarborough College, where enrolment in the next five years is expected to drop by about 30 per cent, while loss of faculty through attrition will amount to only 17 per cent, leaving a serious imbalance. Principal Joan Foley of Scarborough insists that "we intend to remain part of U of T" but alternatives will be discussed, including possible linkage with Ryerson Polytechnical Institute or Centennial College. Such discussions are essential but demoralizing.

If it all sounds complicated it isn't, really.

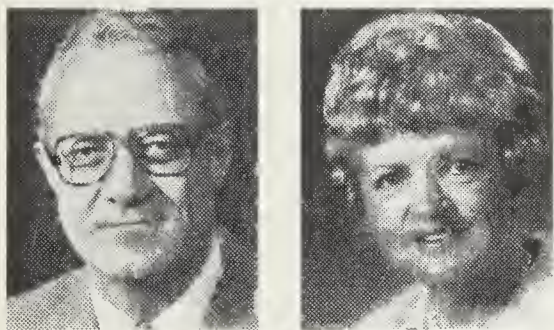
The quality of higher education is being sacrificed to political and economic expediency in Ontario, a process that has been going on for years.

*John Aitken, Editor*





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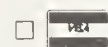
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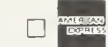
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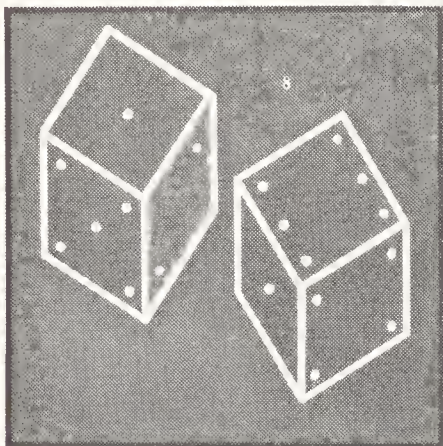
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# THE ECONOMICS OF CHANGE & UNCERTAINTY

BY JOHN AITKEN

"I REMAIN AN OPTIMIST,"  
SAYS RICHARD BIRD,  
DIRECTOR OF THE  
INSTITUTE FOR  
POLICY ANALYSIS



**E**CONOMISTS — THOSE who profess to know something of Carlyle's "Dismal Science" — are traditionally rational creatures who seek simply to understand the complex of forces which govern the abysmal way we have mishandled our affairs. Politicians are reactive beings whose primary goal

is to remain in power, the best of them seeking to cause as little mischief as possible in the process. The rest of us endure, hoping things will improve, that somehow, some day we will develop a stable society in which we can break out from our "lives of quiet desperation".

Richard Bird, director for the past two years of the University's Institute for Policy Analysis, sees a generation of young adults moving into a post-industrial society slowly struggling out of the most prolonged recession since the end of the Second World War. They face unemployment, inflation and high interest rates which combine to offer if not a sense of despair, one of limited opportunities. All one can offer these people, says Bird, is "the certainty of continued change." This worries him, he adds, "because what we're *not* doing is preparing them for change. Our whole system is not structured to cope with continued change."

Professor Bird, on the other hand, is intimately involved with change. The Institute for Policy Analysis has, since its inception in 1967, moved in several radical and sophisticated directions which promise, if not solutions, greater understanding of how things get done or

do not get done in industry and government. These involve massive quantitative analyses of the impact of government policies of recent years, sophisticated and precise means of creating projections of possible fiscal and monetary adjustments, as well as a rapidly increasing involvement with policy-makers themselves.

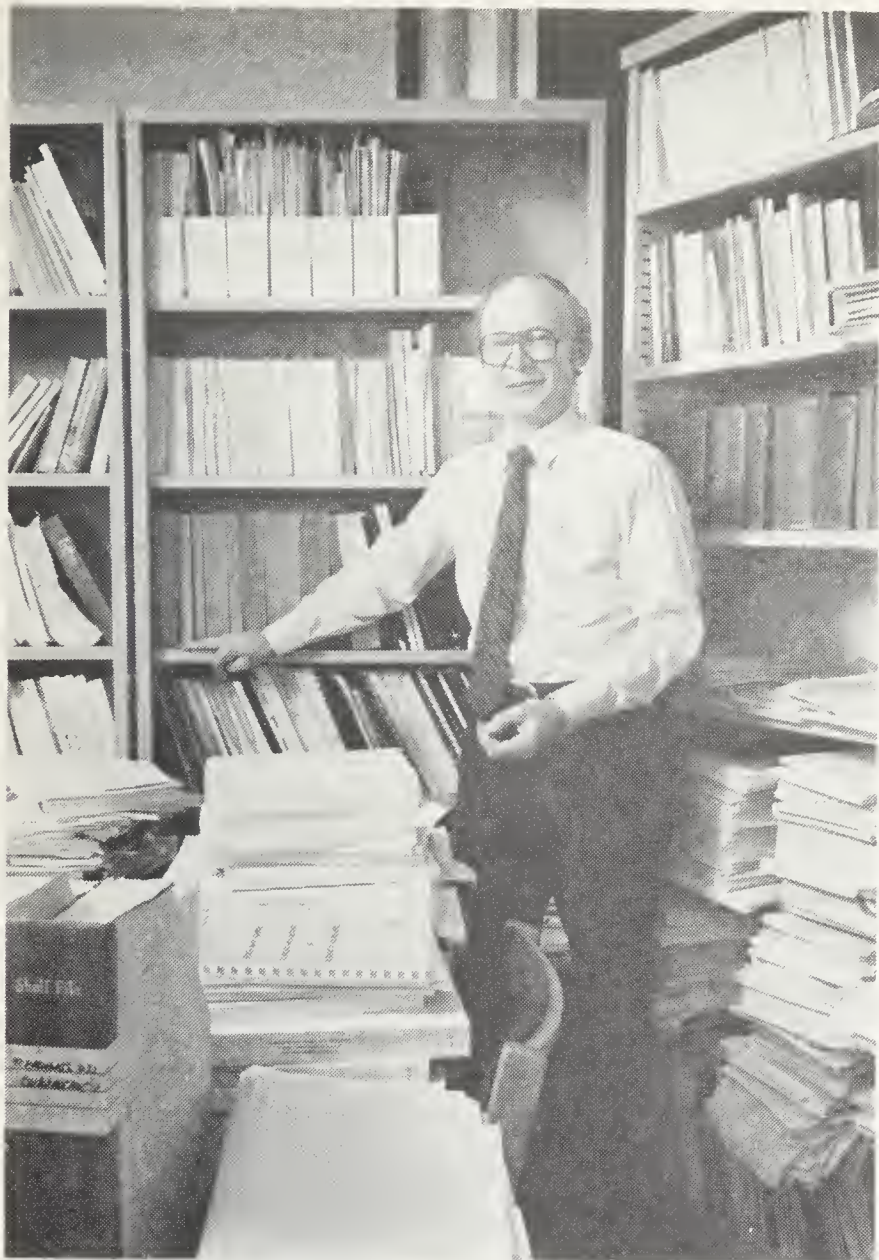
Two such recent appointments are important. Professor Thomas A. Wilson, a former director of the institute currently acting chairman of the Department of Economics, has been appointed to Finance Minister Marc Lalonde's advisory committee, where he may press for a carefully monitored and strictly time-limited increase in the federal deficit. Economics professor Albert Breton, a member of the institute, has been made a member of Donald Macdonald's Royal Commission on Canada's economic union and prospects. Co-author of a book on the logic of bureaucratic conduct and a specialist in public finance and the problems of public sector economics, he will certainly concern himself with seeking ways of reducing the mistrust that exists between labour and management, a mistrust which he believes can be rationalized and understood in economic terms. He believes our chief problem is neither inflation nor unemployment, though both must be resolved. The key, he feels, is to improve Canada's low productivity. The political priority will have to be the continued fight against inflation and unemployment because that is what most of us believe are the problems. Politics must react to what people believe, even if they have misperceptions.

One of the original goals of the institute was to establish close relationships with decision-makers in government and business so that results of its research could be quickly communicated to them rather than gathering dust on a bookshelf, be it a government or a university bookshelf. There has been a constant and increasing interplay between bureaucrats from Ottawa and Queen's Park as well as executives from business and industry with researchers of the institute. This is a matter of some excitement: policy-makers are not only listening but are actively seeking out the opinions and hard-won expertise of a new breed of economists who though aware of their limits and fallibilities are unafraid of attempting to bridge the gap between theory and practice.

What exactly are these people doing? How does policy analysis differ from economic forecasting, and why is it important?

"Economic analysis," explains Bird, "is ahistorical. It has no sense of time. It takes place in logical time, not in historical time. But life is lived in historical time so that when you apply what an economist has said about a particular policy problem you have to apply it in a real context where there is a history, where by-gones are not by-gones." He gives as an example the matter of rent controls. "It's hard to see an economist recommending anything other than gradual abandonment of rent controls. From an economic point of view it's nonsense — the next best way to bombing to destroy a city. So the economist makes his recommendation and goes home, and now the real problem with public policy begins. The usual result is that nothing is done. Politicians' concerns might include the obvious ones (will I be re-elected?) as well as legitimate socio-economic ones. For example





**Director Richard Bird:**  
*I said analyze policies  
not improve them.*

people create rights. If a person lives in an apartment, paying a certain rent, he has a right to that apartment at that rent. No economist accepts that for a second, but ethically it's very powerful."

Thus analysis of policy and of the implementation of policy become important. It's where the bloodless calculation of economics meets people and political reality. Bird, however, adds a caveat: "I said analyze and understand government policies. I did not say improve them."

Albert Breton is concerned with another facet: why some policies are carried out successfully and others not — it has to do with trust again, this time between subordinates and superiors, i.e. civil servants who, depending on trust and circumstance, may aid or actively hinder their cabinet minister.

Therefore let it be understood that the Institute for Policy Analysis is interested in policy, how it is made and implemented, but it is not interested in taking over the government — that would hardly qualify as scholarship and research.

\*

The institute itself is modest in size. "It consists of half of me," says Bird, "a Ph.D. economist, another economist, a computer programmer and an administrative assistant and secretary — five employees." Its impact

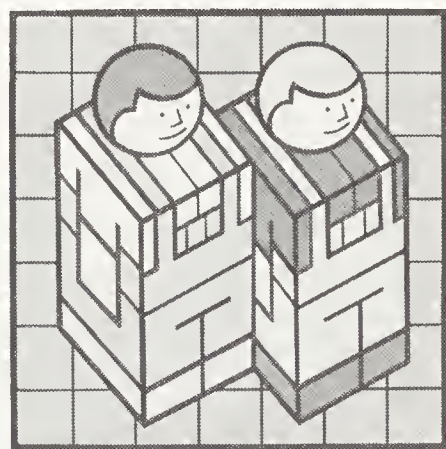
lies with the people it brings together, often from other universities, and the collaborations and studies that result, often through Bird's initiative, sometimes emanating simply from the institute's role as facilitator, assisting with grant applications or computer facilities. While its budget is small, the activities generated are considerable.

It began with development of a series of econometric models, evolving into the institute's current two-part system, FOCUS and PRISM — large computer simulations of the Canadian and provincial economies. It's worth noting here that just as we have a TV generation in society today, so we have a computer-equipped generation of economists. Such simulations were impossible in the time of John Maynard Keynes. Economists, unlike biologists and medical scientists, cannot test theories with controlled experiments which can be replicated and verified before being put to use. But now they can create models within computer memory banks comprising thousands of variables ranging from gross national product and the latest unemployment figures to balance of payments, interest and inflation rates, all inter-connected. By changing one of these variables one can see the impact this would have upon the others.

FOCUS is a macroeconomic model which attempts to describe the behaviour of the national economy. One can use it, for example, to determine what might be expected to happen to Canadian interest rates and unemployment and the value of the Canadian dollar if the U.S. Federal Reserve Board were to lower its interest rates. PRISM (Provincial Industrial Satellite Model) is a larger but less complicated model which can tell you that if the interest rate is changed, these are the effects it will have on fishermen in Newfoundland, steelworkers in Ontario and wheat farmers on the prairies.

"We have," says Bird, "as advanced a regional model as anything in the United States. We're definitely at the cutting edge of technology on this. What we do is to say that if this is the way the economy is going, and this is the assumption you're making, then this is what must be happening elsewhere. It sounds simple but it's very difficult to do."

Generally called economic forecasting, these activities are more properly projections, valid — and highly accurate — only at the time and under the conditions that prevail when they are made. Professor Wilson explains that "the longer you go out with these forecasts the more conditional the projections become. People are reluctant to say 'that's what 1990 is going to be like', they're going to say 'this is the path to 1990 based on these assumptions'." Professor Bird says it's like making forecasts about the weather and the weather hears you and changes its mind. "I don't fault people for being wrong," he adds, "that's naive. What you should fault them for is if they're wrong for identifiable reasons. We're a long way from being able to estimate the economic climate in a country let alone the world."

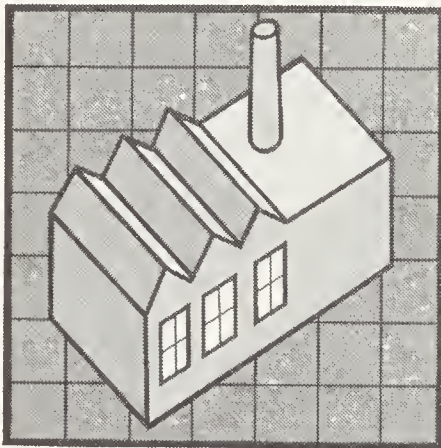




Much of this comes under the aegis of the Policy and Economic Analysis Program (PEAP) which also holds conferences and seminars for business and government officials. One such conference was held in late January on Canada's deficit and fiscal policy. Unlike most of PEAP's conferences this was held in camera because sharp criticism was anticipated of the ways in which governments of various countries have been mismanaging their affairs. It was also deliberately held well in advance of release of the federal budget in March. "We were looking at a number of alternative policies the government could follow and what the consequences of those policies might be," says Bird. "Our paper will be published in February, the budget in early March and we'll have another session in early May evaluating what they have, in fact, done."

Another conference is planned for late spring with the Ontario Manpower Commission and U of T's Centre for Industrial Relations, delving into the whole issue of manpower forecasting. "It is," says Bird, "a subject on which I have great doubts, but one which is popular with governments these days, and which has implications for universities, for everyone." Here they are dealing with the impact of technological change on employment, and with the pressure that educational institutions are under to respond to these perceived changes in employment patterns. The trouble is that the perceived changes are often inaccurate, and that governments tend to want to turn taps on and off faster than the plumbing permits. It takes, for example, ten years to train a teacher. "We're being told from one year to the next we want only half as many teachers," says Bird. "There are a lot of strange things going on with regard to turning on and off taps that don't get turned on or off that quickly. So there's always a mismatch and the question becomes: should the educational institutions become more specific job training institutions, which is what the government is trying to push through, or should they become less specific — as I think — because graduates will not be doing five years from now what they're doing today."

But the real quest of government today is for something which may not exist: a coherent industrial



policy or strategy which would hasten Canada's economic recovery when conditions do improve. Bird is currently co-ordinating seven studies ranging from definition of what an industrial policy is, to consideration of throwing billions of dollars into the electronics industry, to shutting down the auto industry and dealing with the human dimensions of inevitable change.

*"Shut down the auto industry?"*

Bird hedges uncomfortably for a moment or two but finally admits that "a *dangerously* simplistic answer, which could be *greatly* misunderstood, is that the effect would be much less, *much* less, than you'd think. In any given year ten thousand people — a couple of hundred thousand people — leave their jobs. In terms of the coun-



**Professor Albert Breton:**  
*Our chief problem is low productivity.*

try as a whole it would make much less difference than you'd think. Obviously in Ontario the effects would be greater and in terms of the communities involved it would be a disaster."

But again the theme is change. We have seen the auto industry spread from Detroit to Germany to Japan and Bird predicts that southeast Asia will be next. Fifteen years from now, he surmises, Japan will be like Germany today, making the Mercedes and the BMW's. The Toyotas and the Datsuns will be made in Indonesia.

Certainly it seems fair to say that North America is no longer capable of producing an inexpensive automobile. Bird continues. "Why on earth are shirts still being made in Toronto? Why aren't our shirts made in Taiwan? Hong Kong? Pakistan? Mexico? There is this incredible tale: to retain the tailoring industry in Winnipeg the government of Canada allowed a fairly significant number of immigrants from the Philippines to come in to take jobs which no Canadians would take, so they could retain a sort of textile industry in Manitoba. That's dumb. Why couldn't they make the stuff in the Philippines and send it here?"

This from a man who has spent much of his professional life working on development schemes in third world countries of Central and South America and elsewhere. "One of the things you should know about me is that I'm from Cape Breton; that's very important, it



explains a lot. It's like being from Newfoundland; you're always looking at Canada from the outside — the combination of coming from the fringe, a very poor community, and having spent 14 years living in other countries. The average Canadian just doesn't realize Canada exists in the world. Most people have no sense that we're just a little chip floating on the river."

This isn't institute dogma, it is the personal bent of its director: a humanist deeply concerned about the rest of the world. He's sharp in his condemnation of massive government bail-outs of failing industries like Massey-Ferguson and Dome Petroleum. "Like most economists I think these bail-outs are about the dumbest thing we could possibly do. It just prolongs the agony, it never makes things better. But we don't do nearly enough about the individuals concerned." He adds that economists hold no brief for equity (bail-outs help only shareholders, not employees). "Our specialty is how to get more out of less. Efficiency. That's no mean virtue."

Bird thinks there's a strong argument for supporting research and development into, say, high tech industry, but that it should be restricted to general incentives and opening up access to foreign markets. The government has a poor record of promoting particular industries. Instead of trying to shore up failing companies the money should be spent on helping displaced workers.

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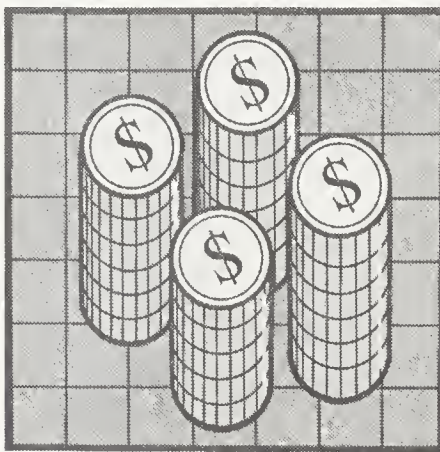
What has led us to the current economic mess? Again Bird makes his own personal observation. "Economists shake their heads when they hear people talking about Canada going off and doing something by itself. It can't. We are a satellite of the Americans, dominated by what happens there. We can moderate, we can adjust a bit, but we can't turn it around. If we recover here it will be because they've gotten more sensible, and they're in that conflict partly for reasons of ideology, which is just a fossilized value system — free enterprise *vs* state intervention. While these generalized value systems are important in determining what's on the agenda they're not terribly important in determining the outcomes. Ideological systems are expressed more in their rhetoric than they are in the reality of what they're doing.

"Our main problem right now is almost certainly macroeconomic. It is substantially mistaken American policy. The Americans are trying to eliminate inflation by squeezing it out of the system, holding back the money supply — all kinds of ferocious things like that which give rise to tremendous recessionary employment effects. At the same time they are expanding their defence spending, which has led to a horrendous deficit, continued upward pressure on interest rates and a very bad psychological effect in the financial markets as well as in the real world . . . Our policy is tracking the American policy. We don't have Canadian monetary policy. Canada is the 13th U.S. Federal Reserve District."

Another problem is the loss of the confidence economists once had in their ability to influence the outcome of particular policies. From 1950 to 1970 there was, he says, "a high degree of confidence among economists that if you pushed this lever, this thing would rise over here. But in the last decade people have realized that if you push this lever, this thing over here may rise or it

may fall or something else may happen — we just don't know. The whole machine may fall apart."

There was a shock in the late 1960s and early 1970s when it became apparent that one *could* have unemployment and inflation occurring simultaneously: stagflation. For Bird, however, "the turning point was in 1965 or 1966, when 98 per cent of the prominent economists signed a petition urging that taxes be raised to pay for the war in Viet Nam, and the president ignored it. In my mind it was that which led eventually to the breakdown of the U.S. fiscal system, to the world monetary crisis of 1971. The U.S. ran excessive deficits for a significant period through the late 1960s, which put a strong dose of inflation into the system and led to the devaluation of the American dollar in 1971, which destroyed the inter-



international monetary system." The economists had seen it coming and the politicians had ducked it and the economists were proven right *but they had been ignored*.

Bird thinks another problem is that while psychology cannot be factored into an economic study (riots, angry lineups at dry service stations) it should be factored into policy analysis. "Someone who works in this line of things quickly encounters the reality that a lot of people in government aren't really interested in being told what to do, they're really interested in being able to justify what they want to do."

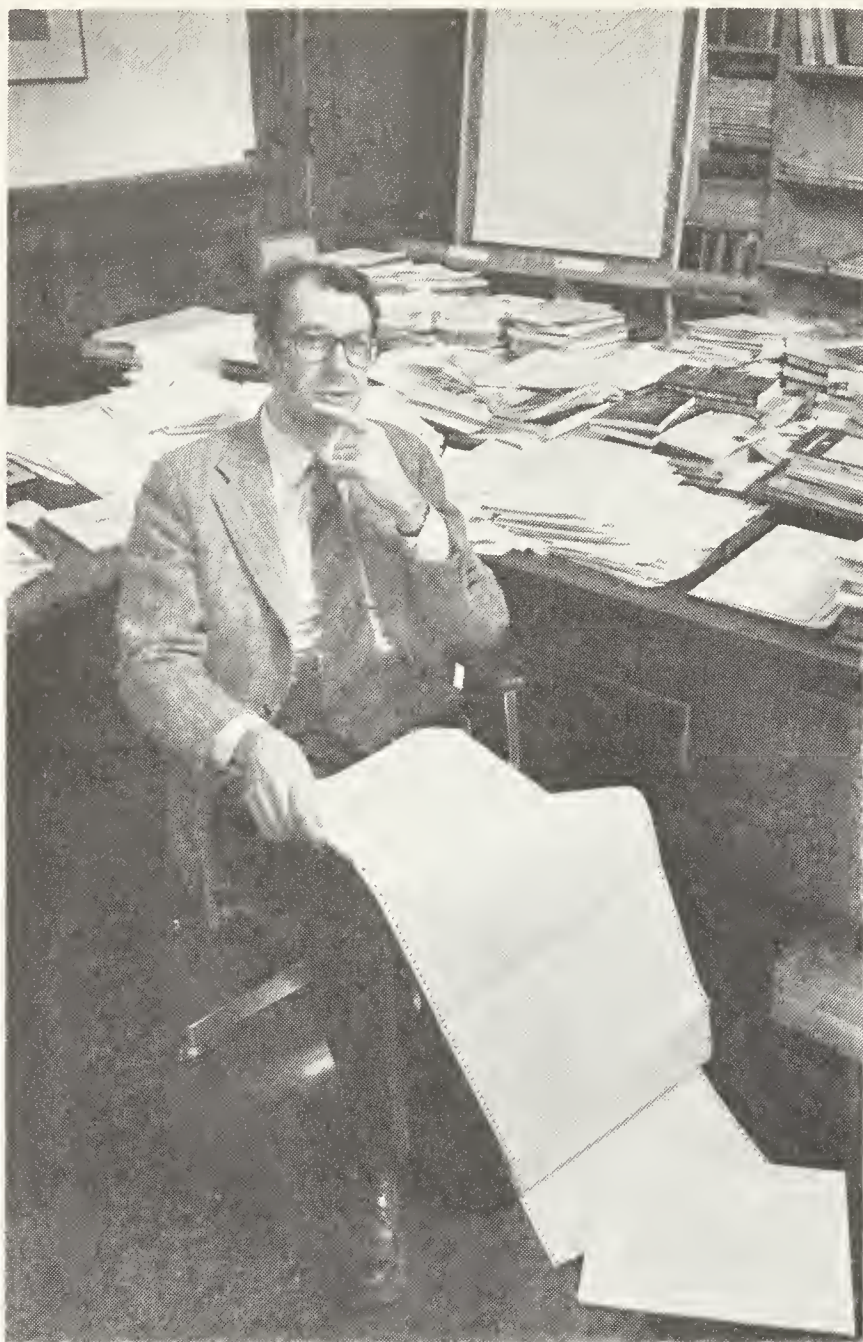
There is also a phenomenon he calls "paralysis of knowledge" which may afflict economists but seldom politicians. "Most doers are not thinkers in depth about what they're doing," he says. "The two things don't work well together." Hence the pending introduction of a new graduate program leading to a master of policy studies degree, to be offered by the institute through the School of Graduate Studies. "What we're attempting to do," Bird says, "is to produce people who will be capable of standing back and looking objectively at what they and others are doing and at the same time will not be rendered incapable of doing anything."

Eventually he hopes that society as a whole may "get rid of this silliness that we always think somehow, someone has the answer — the silliness of thinking there *is* an answer — and realize that life consists of just dealing with one problem after another."

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Professor Wilson, who was the institute's director from 1969 to 1975, also sees a generation of economists of the 1950s with an abiding faith in government's ability to regulate. They felt that government "was kind of playing the role of God, and they were God's advisers. People nowadays would be more hesitant to substitute public for private sector. There's no reason to presume perfection in the bureaucracy. You've really got to be able to demonstrate that the alternative you're putting in place is better than leaving things alone. It wasn't always clear that you could do that. Similarly in macroeconomics there is a recognition that there are limits, that certain





**Professor Thomas A. Wilson:**  
*Some recessions are going  
to be inevitable.*

problems cannot be resolved to totally stabilize the economy, we just don't know enough about it. Some recessions are going to be inevitable and it may be that you're going to be worse off in the long run if you try to iron out every little wrinkle by vigorous policy. You might end up with terrible inflationary results."

None of the economists was much concerned with loss of jobs caused by the new technologies and the imminent inclusion of robotics in industry. Professor Wilson admits that "it may be a long time before we're back to full employment because they're going to be cautious about pushing the economy too hard."

This is echoed in much of what we read in newspapers and business magazines: we may never regain the jobs we have lost, not all of them. It gives rise to a new leisure class — pop writers call them the "techno-peasants" — but society can support a number of such people. There is no reason why masses of people should work at mind-numbing factory jobs. The challenge lies in what such people will become. If merely under-educated masses who exist on welfare cheques and video games, society will have failed. If freedom from such labour leads to more creative use of time, then we might succeed in enhancing the quality of life.

"If we're really looking at a period of intense, technological change," says Wilson, "change that was displacing jobs, you'd expect productivity to grow. Productivity has been stagnant, has even declined. Now maybe these things are going to create a big productivity spurt but that gives us even more room to grow, it doesn't necessarily mean we'll have higher unemployment. There was a period in the 1950s when automation was talked about in such terms and then the talk just disappeared and it was followed by a period of vigorous growth — maybe automation helped — but demand grew enough to create jobs, and of course the service sector has been expanding."

\*

All of which leaves a curiously satisfying set of apparent paradoxes. We have an Institute for Policy Analysis which professes interest in analysis and implementation but not actual improvement of policy adopted by government and industry. Yet members of the institute in both their research and their consulting work are aiding decision-makers in direct, state-of-the-art ways. We have economists who seem to accept there may be no grand solutions, yet who take immense pride in the increased sophistication and accuracy of their ability to comprehend what is happening. Instead of seeking an economic stability that cannot exist, they are finding better ways of adapting and adjusting to an increasingly volatile economic system.

We have the director of the institute, Professor Bird, seeing "the beginning, I think, of a large, ongoing and difficult complex policy discussion on this whole issue of changing from an industrial to a post-industrial society."

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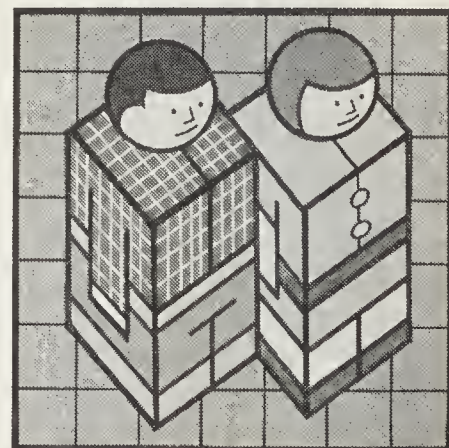
I used to gaze at the skyscrapers in downtown Toronto, each with a daytime population equivalent to that of a respectable town, and reflect on the fact that all of those people were shuffling paper from one side of their desks to the other. Now they do it electronically. It seemed artificial to me, and therefore dangerously vulnerable.

"That," says Bird, "is the basic animal in you. It's the same reason we like to go out into the garden, run our fingers through the earth; we feel more natural."

But what of the robots? The silicon society?

"I remain an optimist," he answers. "I'm worried about some things. I'm very worried about the disparities in the world. I'm not *that* worried about the nuclear question. I'm worried about various aspects of the political decision-making process, but I'm not that worried about technology. It gives us problems but they are positive problems. *I just refuse to accept that somehow removing the necessity of carrying out millions of dull, boring functions is a bad thing. It's got to be a good thing.* It creates problems and we may go through a difficult, turbulent time as they did in the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries. We have an institutional lag behind reality."

But not much of a one, perhaps, at the Institute for Policy Analysis. ■









# DONALD FORSTER

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

## THE SURVIVAL MECHANISM OF A UNIVERSITY IS FLEXIBILITY, SAYS OUR PRESIDENT-ELECT

**I**N A MOMENT OF NOSTALGIA AFTER HIS APPOINTMENT as president of the University of Toronto was announced, Donald Forster looked up the speech he'd made in 1975 when he was installed as president of the University of Guelph. To his pleasure and surprise he observed that every one of the things he'd indicated he'd wanted to do he had in fact done.

"When I was drafting that speech I never thought of it as an agenda," said Forster, "but in some ways it turned into one." Two priorities established at the outset were building the continuing education program and developing a system of interdisciplinary cross-appointments. The number of part-time students taking credit courses at Guelph has since doubled, and cross-appointments are thriving.

A third resolution was to claim more support from government. Even in 1975 — a time we now look back on as the good old days — government funding for universities was dwindling and inflation was climbing, forcing *ad hoc* decision-making and weakening the sense of purpose that came with the expansive sixties. By the eighties, all the dire predictions had come true at universities across the country and government officials were gloomy about their ability to pour money into the system, but Guelph seemed a little different. On Dec. 6, 1982, Dennis Timbrell, minister of agriculture and food, paid that university and its chief fundraiser a remarkable compliment. "We have to be impressed with the results of the research work at Guelph over the years," he told the Ontario legislature. "It really is one of the best investments we make."

Forster said he didn't doubt that the main reason he was picked for U of T is the pressing need for money here. He is not an academic who reluctantly takes his turn at administration: he became an administrator early, at the age of 31, after five years of teaching economics. Former president Claude Bissell, who appointed Forster as his executive assistant in 1965, recalled: "He was a bright young scholar on the way up when he went into administration. As a result, his scholarly work was circumscribed."

Forster graduated from University College in honours political science and economics in 1956 when he was awarded the Governor-General's medal. He took his master's degree at Harvard in 1958 where he held a Woodrow Wilson fellowship, 1956-57, and Imperial Oil fellowship, 1957-58. He was studying for his doctorate at Harvard when he returned to U of T as a lecturer in the Department of Political Economy. He was appointed

assistant professor in 1963, associate professor in 1965 and professor of economics in 1970.

Following his initial administrative appointment as executive assistant to the president, he was appointed vice-provost and executive assistant to the president in 1967 and vice-president and executive assistant to the president in 1970. He served as acting executive vice-president (academic) and provost in 1971-72 and in 1972 was named vice-president and provost, the position he held in 1975 when he went to Guelph as president.

Forster's rise at Simcoe Hall was so swift that he never had the inclination to complete the Ph.D. he had been studying for at Harvard. Though he is not the first president this century to take office without an earned doctorate — neither James Loudon nor Sidney Smith had one — the lack is unusual these days. Not that it bothers him: he is disarmingly frank about it. On the telephone, he identifies himself as Professor Forster, explaining that he isn't entitled to be called Doctor. Of course, there is always the option of President, but Forster is not a man to create distance between himself and the people to whom he is speaking.

He is no ivory tower dweller. He lives in a handsome, historic stone house on the edge of the Guelph campus and enjoys the proximity to the students. The only time they bother him, he said, is sometimes in orientation week when at about three o'clock in the morning the first year students are roused out of bed to form a sort of conga line that stretches all the way to the University Centre in preparation for registration. Every year he has the incoming students to lunch at a series of parties. He listens to them at meetings, opens his office to them, and occasionally spends an evening visiting and "shooting the breeze" at a residence.

Vandalism on the campus is kept down to \$13,000 to \$15,000 a year, an astoundingly low figure for a population of 9,000 active young bodies looking for things to do. The library is as open as possible, with everyone who enters with or without a library card given access to the stacks and computer terminals. Babies eat in high-chairs in the same attractive dining room that Forster often lunches in. Graffiti on campus are pretty well confined to a huge billboard that gets painted over by whoever wants the sign that week and to a cannon that must have a thousand layers of paint and messages.

When he arrived in Guelph, Forster realized that relations with the community could be stronger. Guelph could be one of a pool of universities that included Waterloo, Wilfrid Laurier, McMaster and Western. Or





it could build an identity in the locale that made people regard it as theirs. One way to do that was to encourage enrolment of part-time students who worked and lived away from the campus. Another was to throw parties for the external community. Every year, for example, there's a reception at the president's house after the main concert of the Guelph Spring Festival. Faculty teas, on the other hand, have been cut out: town mingles with gown at presidential receptions because Forster thinks this gives the people outside an impression of the style of the university — and also because the president's entertaining budget is not what it was.

In Toronto, he would like to continue to entertain external groups and build on the relationship between a university and the cultural resources outside it in the community.

In some ways, not having a wife and family has made his working life easier, said the 48-year-old Forster who will become U of T's first bachelor president. He is freer to work, which he does from 8 a.m., sometimes into the evening. He likes to have a hand in whatever is the most pressing concern of the moment, then withdraws when

the problems are near solution and goes on to some other area that seems threatening. At Toronto, as an administrator he had a reputation as someone who liked to see to things himself. Since he became president of Guelph he has learned to delegate in order to survive, he said.

He believes the survival mechanism of a university is flexibility. "Within budget constraints, you've got to adjust continually," he said. At the same time, a university has to be sure that the conditions to which it is adjusting are relatively stable and long-lasting.

Forster thinks the strength of universities to endure has been underestimated, partly because the enduring and changing is done quietly. "Universities are supposed to be conservative and steady. Well, our capacity to change I'd match against any other institution in society. We've demonstrated tremendous capacity to change, and we're not given enough credit for it. To some degree that's because we don't toot our own horn enough."

Donald Forster is not a horn-tooter, but it's plain that if that's what is needed at the University of Toronto, he'll become one. ■



# BOBECHKO & SON

BY JUDITH KNELMAN

## HOW A HOMEWORK PROJECT REVOLUTIONIZED WHAT HAD BEEN A CONVALESCENT NIGHTMARE



ONE WEEKEND ABOUT two and a half years ago Kevin Bobechko, a third-year civil engineering student at the University of Western Ontario, asked his father for a bit of help with his homework and completely changed one of the most commonly accepted procedures in orthopaedic surgery. Kevin wanted an interesting problem to work on for a drafting project. By chance, Dr. Walter Bobechko, head of orthopaedic surgery at the Hospital for Sick Children and an associate professor of surgery, U of T, had taken home the clamps and rods used for the Harrington procedure to correct scoliosis (curvature of the spine). He had been trying to devise some different

method because the one in use, although usually successful, kept the patients rigid in body casts and braces for nearly a year after the operation. "How these kids went through it I don't know," says Bobechko. "The cure was sometimes worse than the disease."

Scoliosis, an inherited condition that afflicts mainly girls, usually develops in pre-teenagers just before the period during the early teens when most of the spine's growth takes place. It's particularly important that scoliosis be caught early and treated because if left unchecked during those years it can turn into a grotesque, S-shaped twist that, as well as disfiguring, interferes with heart and lung functions.

The curvature can develop in the space of nine months. Often it's picked up by a mother who notices that sud-

denly her daughter's back doesn't look right or perhaps the hips or shoulders are uneven. Many cases are identified by a Canadian school screening program that has pre-adolescents bending forward so that the rib cage, which is attached to the vertebrae, can be observed. If it's asymmetrical, there's a problem, and the child is referred to a doctor.

About 13 per cent of all school-age children have some degree of scoliosis. Most have a mild curve that does not require surgery, but 15 per cent of the 13 per cent require an operation. The spine of the afflicted child is straightened with the aid of a stainless steel rod and a spreader and then the rod is hooked to

*This used to be part of the treatment for scoliosis when patients were immobilized for nearly a year after the operation. Now they're back at school in a couple of weeks.*

vertebrae at the top and bottom to make sure it stays in place. Bone chips grafted from the hip are strewn around the vertebrae, and once they create a fusion the spine has a solid and immovable support something like a concrete pole with a steel reinforcing rod.

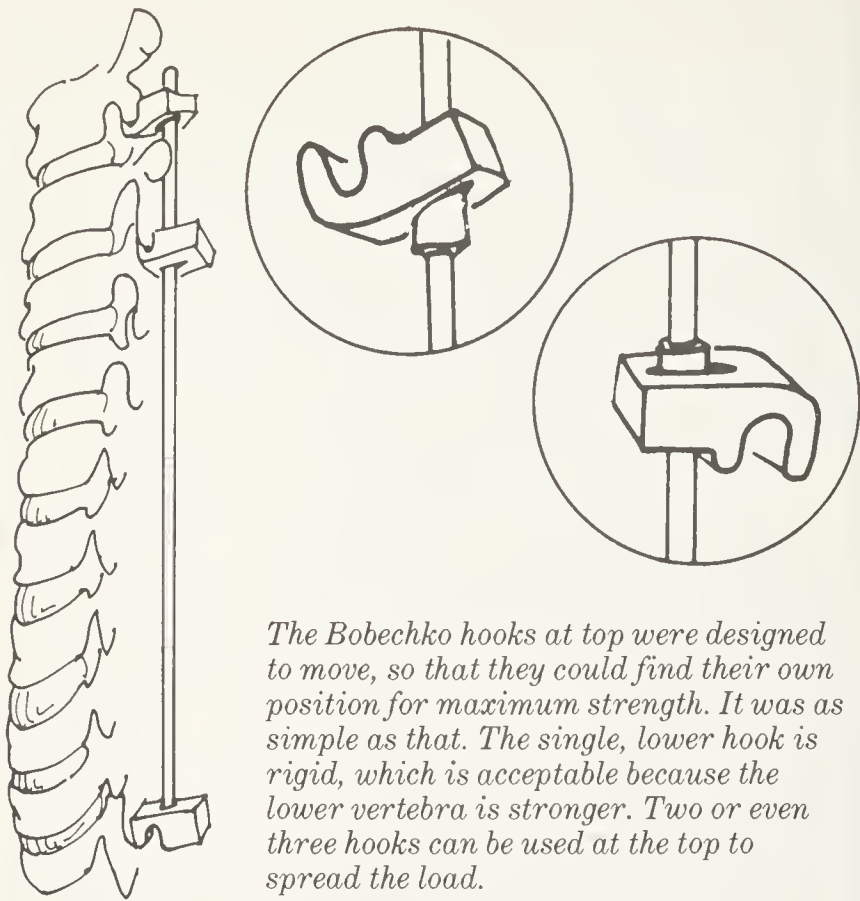
The problem, as Bobechko explained to his son, was that it was hard to keep the top hook from slipping off because the spine is curved in many places and on more than one level. If it was pulled, either the vertebra would break or the line would be skewed. Hence the long period of postoperative immobilization.

Kevin found the problem sufficiently interesting. "Let me go away and think about it," he told his father. Two hours later he returned with the answer that had eluded doctors for 27 years. "Dad, your problem is that you're









*The Bobeck hooks at top were designed to move, so that they could find their own position for maximum strength. It was as simple as that. The single, lower hook is rigid, which is acceptable because the lower vertebra is stronger. Two or even three hooks can be used at the top to spread the load.*

thinking in two dimensions and you should be thinking in three," he said patiently.

"I said, 'Tell me how to think in three dimensions,' " the surgeon recalls, "and he went away to work it out. Later he came back and told me my problem was that I was trying to put a straight rod onto a curved spine, and obviously it wouldn't fit, so either I had to use a curved rod or add a third dimension. Since the rod had to stay straight, he suggested putting a sliding barrel in the hook that holds it to allow more play. Then we could put more hooks at the upper end so as to spread the load."

Bobechko realized his son was right: if two or three hooks were used at the top, the patient would be able to walk right after the operation without the support of a cast or brace. And if the hook were moveable, there was no reason two or three of them couldn't be used on the various levels of the vertebrae.

Within a couple of months he was using hooks made up by the machine shop of the hospital's medical engineering department. They worked perfectly. "One goes up and one goes down, and they self-adjust as I straighten the spine, finding their own proper levels," says Bobechko. He has now used them in more than 300 operations in Toronto and centres in various parts of the world where he has instructed other surgeons in their use. The Bobechko hooks, as they're commonly called — though their proper name is three-dimensional self-adjusting spinal clamps — are standard in curvature correction surgery in North America. "It will be worldwide," says Bobechko. "The patient is back to school 10 days after the operation instead of having to spend four to six weeks in hospital and come back several times. The saving in hospital bills is staggering."

For their contribution, the father and son team received the 1982 Canadian Association of Manufacturers of Medical Services award for medical achievement. And Kevin has been invited to be a guest lecturer in March at a medical convention in Los Angeles.

A measure of the impact of the invention is the interest shown by producers of an American television program, *That's Incredible*, who found it incredible that a teenager could get up and walk after a four-hour operation on the spine. That's not a parlour trick, Bobechko says — patients are encouraged to walk the same day as the operation because that way they avoid such complications as blood clots, infections and bladder problems. The operation, called the Super Stability Fusion or SSF, will be shown on TV some time in April.

An early patient of Bobechko's found it pretty incredible herself when she brought her teenage daughter in with the same problem. She told him that she'd explained to the girl the necessity of giving up most activity for several months. One of Bobechko's most thrilling moments came when he told her that her careful preparation had been rendered unnecessary by his son's invention.

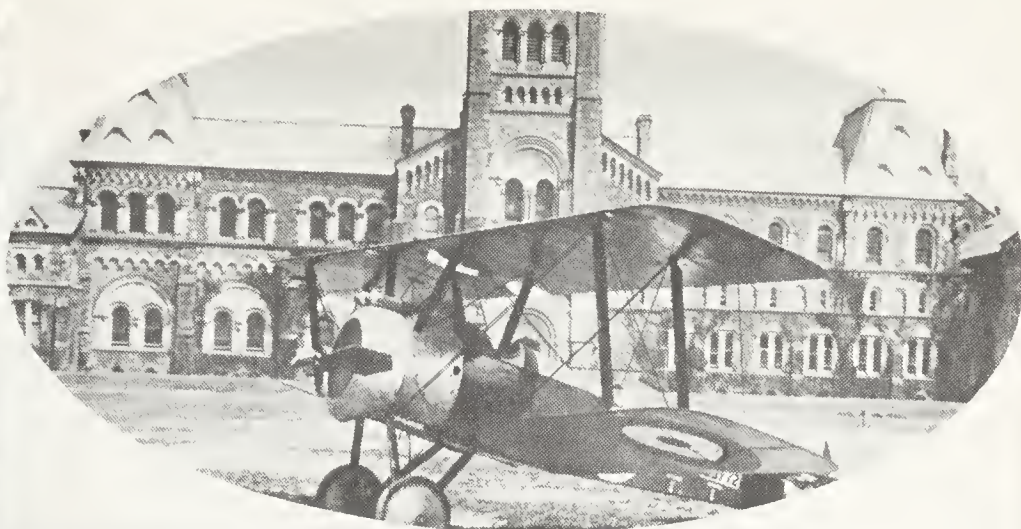
Even the doctors were incredulous when a 16-year-old boy who had had an SSF a few days before was discovered jogging around the block that the Hospital for Sick Children occupies on University Avenue. The boy was a fitness enthusiast for whom running and weight-lifting were a part of daily life, and four days without exercise were more than he could bear. They let him out a day or two later and crossed their fingers — successfully.

Perhaps the most dramatic demonstration of quick mobility was given by 14-year-old Lynn Fox, who got up from the operating table 15 minutes after four hours of major spinal surgery and walked to her bed in the hall. Lynn, who walked out three inches taller than she had walked in, confessed she still felt pretty shaky. That escapade was carried out in co-operation with her doctors, who wanted it recorded on film as a reminder of the tremendous change that has occurred in post-operative care.

Things have changed for Kevin as well as for scoliosis patients. For one thing, he found another project to work on just as the hooks were being modified to take account of his discovery. The Bobechkos' house just north of Toronto burned down, and he begged his parents to let him superintend the construction of a solar-heated replacement with computerized heating, lighting and alarms. "He said he knew how to erect beams and calculate the load, and he wanted to use his knowledge to create something that had never existed before," says Bobechko. Four younger sisters have pitched in on the three-storey, 9,000 square-foot project, doing such chores as arc-welding steel beams under Kevin's supervision. For two years the family has been living in temporary quarters awaiting the completion of their dream house.

When it's done, will he go back into civil engineering? His father hopes not: he's been trying to steer him into biomedical engineering, and Kevin is seriously considering the switch. "I achieved my goal in a roundabout way," says the surgeon, who thinks the same thing will happen to Kevin. The reason he went into orthopaedics, Bobechko confesses, is that it's the engineering of medicine. "We use engineers' tools: metal, clamps, nuts, bolts, screws, cutting devices and cement. I really wanted to be an engineer, but I couldn't do math to save my soul."





*The archivists, David Rudkin (left) and Harold Averill, in their white cotton gloves worn to handle fragile papers and photographs like the one above of a Sopwith Camel in front of U.C. and of Archibald Huntsman who, in analyzing the migratory patterns of salmon, collected the 2,000 packets of fish scales.*

# COLLECTING YESTERDAY

BY PAMELA CORNELL

**A**NOTORIOUSLY ZEALOUS ARCHIVIST AT AN AMERICAN university is reputed to have sent famous people cardboard boxes to be used as wastebaskets then returned, full, to him. The story is apocryphal but it dramatizes the hoarder's mentality commonly attributed to archivists.

"Selection is an awesome responsibility," says U of T's chief archivist David Rudkin. "In a way, we're the architects of history because what doesn't survive, can't be used by historians. That's why we want to make sure our collections are as comprehensive as possible."

Each item in a collection represents some facet of life the archivist hopes will be of interest and importance in years to come. Archival material should give the researcher a sense of what was being read, said, and done in a given period. The archivist's job is to identify, in the present, the documents that will be of historical value in the future. "It's a fallacy that archivists want to keep everything," says Rudkin. "We're as interested as anyone in getting rid of junk."

Why then do the University archives possess 2,000 packets of 40 to 50-year-old fish scales? What could a researcher possibly learn from them?

A lot. For example, micro-chemical analysis of those scales could indicate the presence or absence of such contaminants as mercury, cadmium and arsenic in the

waters where the fish were found. Comparison with contemporary water samples could then demonstrate to acid rain makers that — contrary to their protestations — the waters in question were not historically contaminated.

Fifty years after beginning as a mere "special collection", the U of T archives in the Thomas Fisher Rare Book Library are the largest university archives in the country. They house a barge-load of academic and administrative records, University publications and almost all U of T doctoral theses as well as some at the master's level — including Mackenzie King's thesis on the International Typographers' Union and Frederick Varley's "On the Freedom of the Will".

But the real mines — be they gold mines or land mines — of information are in the private papers of prominent figures associated with the institution since it received its Royal Charter as King's College in 1827. They reveal what the administrative papers seldom even hint at — the idiosyncracies of the individuals who helped shape the character of the institution, and even of the nation.

Without the private papers of its professors, the entire history of the engineering faculty would be represented by only eight linear feet of official documents. There are, for instance, the papers of mining engineer Herbert Haultain, deviser of the secret ceremony in which engineers receive the iron ring they wear on the little finger of the working hand. After the First World War, he took an active interest in the physical rehabilitation of veterans, and his 1936 invention of the infrasizer — a device for sorting mineral powders by size or substance — still produces revenue for the University.

James Cockburn and John Galbraith are both represented in the archives and their papers provide sidelights on what they did when not pursuing their



academic duties. Galbraith sat on several royal commissions, including the famous enquiry into the 1907 collapse of the Quebec City bridge. Cockburn's correspondence with his sister offers a glimpse of their experiences during the First World War: hers, as a nurse behind Serbian lines, and his, serving in Palestine with Allenby.

Concealed in one drab grey archival box are the scatological limericks of a theology professor. There are no boxes, however, containing the letters and diaries of Sir Robert Falconer, U of T president from 1907 to 1932; he had his private papers burned. Nor did the original diaries of one of his predecessors, Sir Daniel Wilson, survive intact but there are transcriptions in the archives. All details of domestic life were carefully expunged by the transcriber, H.H. Langton, one-time chief librarian. Nevertheless, the reader can still find Wilson's anguished account of the 1890 University College fire and his candid views of the era's leading figures, such as this excerpt dated June 7, 1891.

"As we walked to church today a flag at half-mast told the tale. Sir John A. Macdonald, premier for so many years, has been lying helpless under a stroke of paralysis, and died last night. The clergyman referred in his sermon to the death of 'the great statesman', which he certainly was not. A clever, most unprincipled, party leader, he had developed a system of political corruption that has demoralized the country. Its evil effects will long survive him. Above all he has taught the wretched Priest-ridden French their power in the balance of party struggle. Nevertheless he had undoubtedly a fascinating power of conciliation, which, superadded to his unscrupulous use of patronage, and systematic bribery in every form, has enabled him to play off province against province, and hold his own against every enemy but the invincible last antagonist."

Using archives is a bit like being "it" in a game of blind man's bluff. A tantalizing hint will send the researcher off in a particular direction, yet there's only a chance the necessary groping will result in the seeker laying hands on the object sought. More often, contact will not be made directly with the quarry but with landmarks that help provide bearings in the ongoing quest. "The process is painstaking and can be fairly tedious," says Rudkin. "It's certainly much harder than using a library."

He's fond of pointing out that a two-inch-wide library book can contain an amount of information roughly equivalent to 100 linear feet of archival papers; except that, unlike the book, the papers are without an index, a format or page numbers, are all unbound, mostly handwritten and without dates or an author's identity being made clear.

"Finding aids only cover about 10 per cent of what's here," says Rudkin, "and even then, it's impractical to list *all* the detail contained in each box. 'Many researchers are content to work from secondary sources so we try to refer them to publications first, to save them time and prevent them from getting bogged down. Even some historians have little concept of how archives are put together. They want people's papers to be compiled by subject.'"

The inconvenience of going to primary sources doesn't bother *Toronto Star* columnist Donald Jones, who writes about the people, now dead, who helped make the city what it is. Because a university attracts great people, he



*Professor John Satterly was famous for his spectacular demonstrations in Convocation Hall. Archives has photographs of the professor at work proving that students' stories were not exaggerations.*

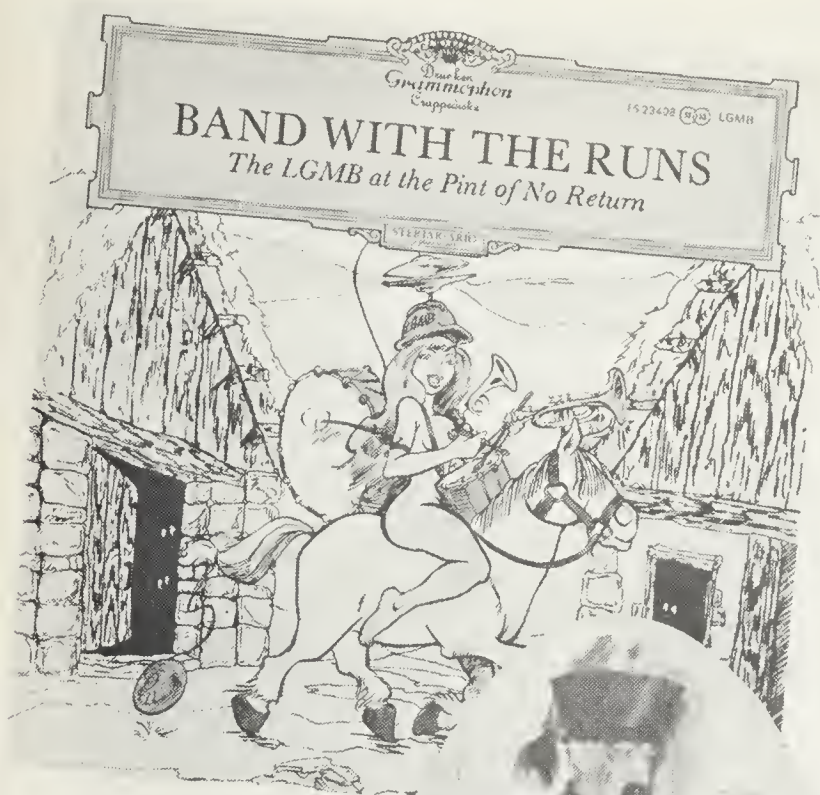


says, U of T changed the character of what had been a garrison town. And because academics are highly educated and well read, their papers are particularly informative. (The vainer ones actually tailor their letters and diaries for maximum appeal to posterity.) In his weekly newspaper column, Jones tries to balance historical fact with colourful detail about personalities.

"There aren't enough books about Canadian figures, so archives are frequently the only source. The personal stuff here at U of T is really marvellous. I feel I really get to know some of these characters."

Administrative papers can be revealing, too. Their authors seldom expected "outsiders" to see the contents, so opinions are often devastatingly frank, as in the assessments of individuals by search committee members. Presidential papers are obviously interesting since every institutional decision of any importance must go through the president. As a preliminary screening technique, presidential papers are closed for 50 years. That just means a prospective researcher must apply in writing to the chief archivist who, in turn, requests the current presi-





*The collection is not limited to paper, there is an official archival copy of a record made by the Lady Godiva Memorial Band.*

*The private papers of James Cockburn include this photograph of him dressed as a mandarin at a skating party.*



dent's approval before access can be granted.

Going back through administrative papers of the last century leaves the reader with a curiously bucolic impression of the institution. In 1886, the T. Eaton Company paid the university an annual rental of \$12.50 for pasturing a cow. That was the year the old asylum was torn down on the University lands where the Ontario Legislature now stands.

University account books show 19th century commodities prices and labour rates, and offer a cross-section of Toronto tradesmen. Purchase orders are now the only clue to books lost in the fire of 1890 which, as Sir Daniel Wilson reports, resulted in the loss of "thirty-three thousand carefully selected volumes". From a listing of faculty salaries between 1828 and 1851, we learn that in 1843, metaphysics professor James Beaven earned an annual salary of \$555 and received no increase for the next seven years.

Collection policy at the U of T archives is well defined: acquisitions are restricted to material related to the University. That doesn't mean just administrative docu-

ments and professorial papers; student diaries, letters, lecture notes or club minutes are eligible, too.

Solicitation and processing of private papers is the responsibility of assistant archivist Harold Averill. He tries to persuade faculty members to remember the archives in their wills. He also keeps an eye on obituary columns so a late professor's family can be approached before they discard valuable archival material. His preference, though, would be to have each collection transferred over the course of the owner's lifetime to prevent the archives from suddenly being lumbered with 30 linear feet of unsorted papers.

With a clear cut acquisitions policy, unsuitable material is seldom offered but if this does happen the situation is handled with tact. "Whenever we say 'no'," says Averill, "we can usually suggest where the material ought to go and the use it's likely to receive. As long as we can find a home for it somewhere, chances are the donors will be happy."

The prospect of lavish remuneration certainly isn't what motivates prospective donors. With an annual acquisitions budget of \$700, you'd expect David Rudkin's favourite hobby horse to be money. It isn't, though. His main preoccupation is with something called "records management".

"I wish I could convince the University's administrators to establish a filing system that would make it possible for whole blocks of files to be kept or discarded. Only two to five per cent of administrative documents are archival in quality yet, when most offices clear out their back files and send them over to us, the whole lot is jumbled together. The only way we can differentiate between the junk and the stuff that's worth keeping is to go through it all, document by document, and that's not feasible when there are only two archivists.

"It's not that administrators are intentionally uncooperative. It's just that they don't recognize records management as being pressing because, for them, it isn't. Meanwhile we're rapidly running out of space."

Time is at a premium too, with the Sisyphean sorting job looming endlessly. The temptation to go off into a corner and become immersed in one of the collections is always there but must be resisted. "I sometimes think archivists are people who like to live their lives vicariously," says Rudkin. "I can get very caught up in someone's papers."

An extension of the personal papers are the more than 50 transcripts of taped recollections from retired staff and faculty. Because the emphasis of the oral history project is on personalities and opinions, the transcripts make fascinating reading. Along with his fish scales, Archibald Huntsman has left this view of Sir Robert Falconer's appointment as president.

"Ramsay Wright was assistant president and might have been made president if he hadn't been teaching evolution. He didn't use that word; he just told (his students) how they came to be. Some people saw evolution as against religion. There was a charge made against the university for being Godless. So the university had to watch its step.

"Nothing was said — no public discussion, but they made a clergyman president; that showed it you see. They made a clergyman president."



## DRAMATIC MEMBERSHIP INCREASE SINCE INCEPTION FIVE YEARS AGO

*The Presidents' Committee of the University of Toronto honours individual donors of at least \$1,000 in any given calendar year. In 1982, 508 chose to contribute to the University at that level, a dramatic increase since 1977 when 151 charter members formed the Presidents' Committee.*

*For information on joining the Presidents' Committee, please write to the Department of Private Funding, Room 305, 455 Spadina Avenue, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 2G8, or telephone (416) 978-2171.*

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Olive E. Park, Horace H. Parsons, Dr. Thomas J. Pashby, Alexander C. Pathy,







## ECONOMY DOWN, EMERGENCIES UP

THE UTAA LOAN FUND IS A LITTLE-known emergency fund whose capital comes from the long-ago over-subscription to the Soldiers' Tower fund drive after World War I and an assortment of small endowments and bursaries. Normally loans have had a ceiling of \$500 and are available to students requiring funds to meet an unexpected emergency rather than long-term assistance.

Since recent interest rates have made more money available, this year's Loan Committee decided to raise the ceiling to \$1,000. It is a measure of the effect the current economic climate is having on students that committee chairman Annita Wilson (U.C. '52) now reports that there have been so many calls on the fund that the \$500 ceiling has been restored. Between January and December of 1982, 25 loans totalling \$13,350 were made.

## SPRING (REUNION) FEVER

THE SPRING REUNION COMMITTEE OF UTAA under chairman Ted Wells, (U.C. '71), met on Feb. 10 to get into high gear for the coming event. All members of the classes of 1913, '23, '33, '43, and '58 are reminded to circle the first weekend in June. They'll be expected home.

Most faculties and colleges are planning

special events for Friday, June 3 and some have additional events including special church services planned for Sunday, June 5. Saturday, June 4 is the all-university program and includes the popular President's Garden Party. This event, which will take place at the home of President and Mrs. Ham, has now become so popular that the hours have been changed to 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. (an extra hour) to relieve overcrowding. Class representatives met early in December to prepare special class mailings that will go out some time after March 4.

## OUTSTANDING FACULTY AND STUDENTS UNDER STUDY

A DISTINGUISHED COMMITTEE WHICH includes Chancellor George Ignatieff, Ruth Davis (Meds '51) for UTAA, Provost David Strangway, Association of Part-time Undergraduate Students president Christine Vercoe, Students' Administrative Council president Tim Van Wart, Graduate Students' Union president Cathy Laurier and UTAA president Ed Kerwin is currently reviewing the nominees for this year's Alumni Faculty Award. The award is made each year to a member of the faculty who has combined distinction in her/his discipline with outstanding service to the University and to the community. The winner will be honoured at a dinner in Hart House on April 27.

Another event of the April 27 dinner will be the presentation of the Moss Scholarships, funded from the estate of the late Professor John Moss and Mrs. Moss and awarded to two students in Arts and Science who have, in the opinion of UTAA's Scholarship Committee, made the most outstanding contribution to undergraduate life and to the University while maintaining a high scholastic standing. This year's committee is chaired by Diana Rogers (Vic '50, M.A. '67) and includes UTAA president Ed Kerwin, Kate Bishop of Innis, a former Moss winner, Jim Carson of Social Work and Vice-President Institutional Affairs Donald Ivey.

## COMING TO TERMS AT LAST

A TWO-YEAR-LONG NEGOTIATION BETWEEN the Varsity Fund executive and the UTAA came to a successful conclusion on Jan. 18 when the Committee on Campus and Community Affairs of the



Governing Council passed new terms of reference for the Varsity Fund. Essentially Varsity Fund chairman Brian Buckles (Trinity '63, M.A. '64) and UTAA president Ed Kerwin (St. Mike's '68) and their respective groups have agreed to return to a modified form of the 1975 terms of reference for a trial period of two years.

These terms, which provided for a high degree of participation and consultation between fundraising staff and volunteers and alumni associations and their representatives had been more honoured in the breach than the observance and both groups have agreed that they should be thoroughly tested before more radical revisions are made.

Both Brian and Ed are to be congratulated for their patient willingness to proceed to an agreement that commands the support of both groups and should result in a greater alumni commitment to fundraising.

## UNDERGRADUATES — ALUMNI IN THE MAKING

THE QUALITY OF UNDERGRADUATE LIFE has a good deal to do with alumni participation in later years believes Doug Leeies (Erindale, '71), UTAA's student relations chairman. That quality was put under the microscope at UTAA's January meeting when former ombudsman now director of student services Eric McKee, SAC president Tim Van Wart, chief librarian Marilyn Sharrow and current ombudsman Elizabeth Hoffman gave their separate views of the joys (and sorrows) of undergraduate life on the U of T campus today. Conclusion: the University has an extraordinary variety of student services but the current financial crunch has eroded many of the "extras" which once added so much to campus life. A number of interesting ideas about the ways in which UTAA and the constituency alumni associations might move to fill the gaps were put forward from the floor and will bear further study.





## NOBEL PRIZE WINNER COMES TO TORONTO

ALUMNI OF GRADUATE STUDIES deserve a good deal of credit for bringing Ilya Prigogine, one of the world's outstanding scholars, to the campus in February. Working in co-operation with the Institute for Environmental Studies, the alumni association sponsored a public lecture in the Medical Sciences auditorium. Prof. Prigogine was the Nobel Prize winner in chemistry in 1977 (for his work on dissipative structures) and is currently director of the Solvay Institute, Université Libre de Bruxelles, and Center for Statistical Mechanics and Thermodynamics, University of Texas, Austin. His subject was "The Convergence of the Sciences: Self-organizing Systems in Physical Chemistry, Biology and the Social Sciences."

## OUR FARFLUNG FRIENDS

THE NEWLY FORMED HONG KONG BRANCH of the University of Toronto Alumni Association had an opportunity to renew old ties on Jan. 21 when it met Dean Gordon Slemon of Engineering on the first leg of his Far Eastern tour. In addition to a warm welcome at the Hong Kong airport, the association entertained Dean Slemon at a reception and meeting later in the day.

## FORESTRY BACKS STUDENT FUND RAISING

THERE IS A KIND OF INSPIRED LOGIC in the Forestry students' fundraising efforts for the much needed upgrading of the

faculty library. They sold Christmas trees in December and turned a profit of \$500 which the faculty and the alumni association agreed to double. Thus the selling of trees has produced the money to buy the product of trees which will be used to train foresters who will produce the trees, etc. etc. Three cheers for the enterprising student president of the Foresters Club, Peter Buck, and all those who participated in the project.

## VARIETY IS THE SPICE OF YOUNG ALUMNI LIFE

THE YOUNG ALUMNI ASSOCIATION IS well into a full program of events for late winter and spring, reports Glenna Sims, Alumni House liaison for YAA. Events have included an evening at the Art Gallery of Ontario with dinner, a tour of the outstanding Edward Blake exhibition and a lecture by University Professor Northrop Frye, convened by Gina Dalkin (Innis '81). A trip to the Hart House Farm for the annual maple syrup tapping also proved popular. The Jazz Dance series at Hart House on Saturday mornings (\$30 for 10 workouts with Glenna) was a great



success and will be repeated in April and May.

The executive committee under president Cathy Donald (P.&O.T. '79) held a special meeting in February to discuss ways of effecting closer liaison with various campus groups. Of particular interest was the discussion on how young alumni might volunteer their services to help the disabled.

For further information about the Young Alumni Association or any of its programs, call Glenna Sims at (416) 978-8990.

## ALUMNI SUPPORTS MONOGRAPH SERIES

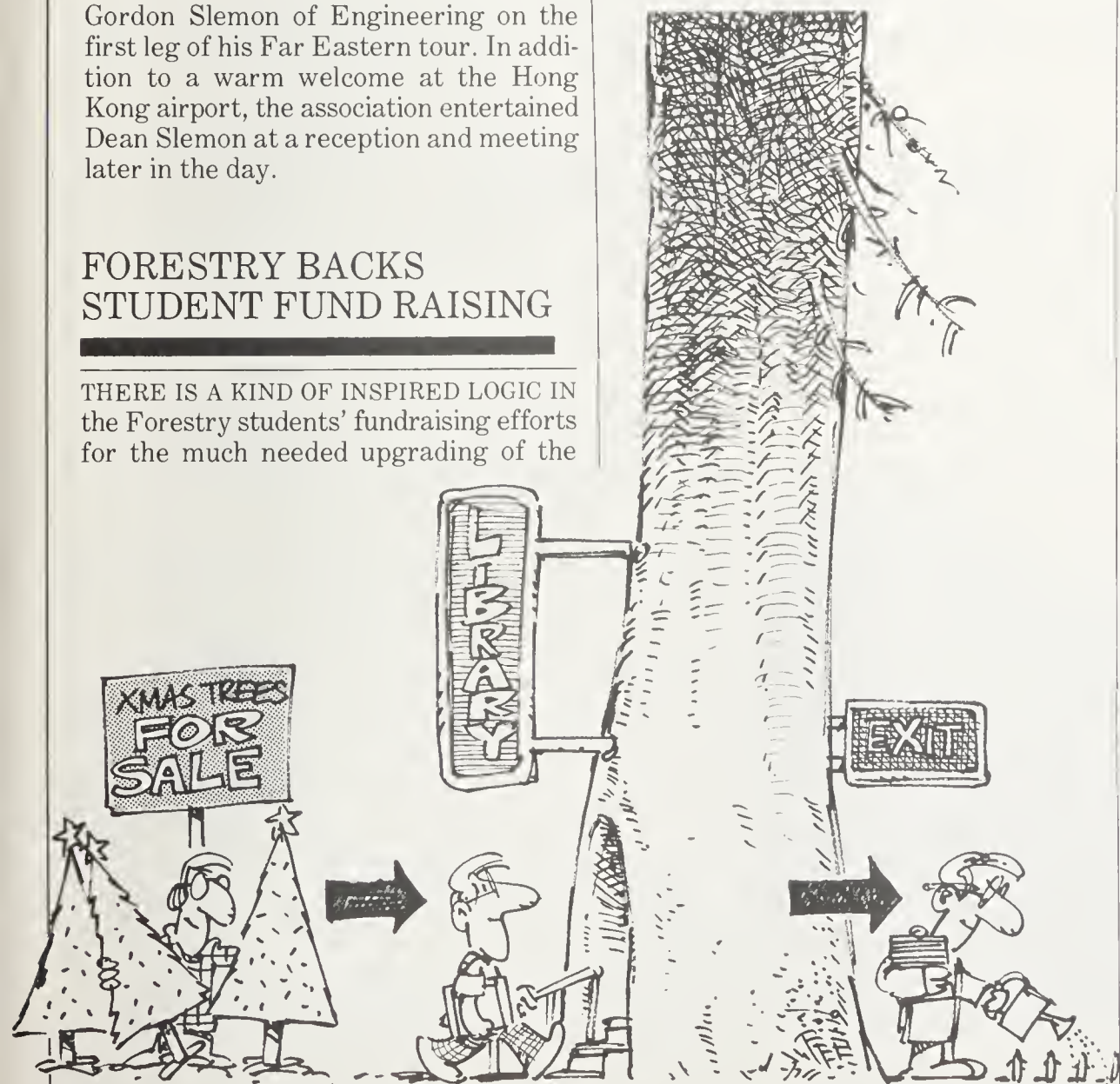
THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION OF THE FACULTY of Nursing is supporting a series of monographs produced by the monograph board of the faculty. The first publication is *A Divine Discontent: Edith Kathleen Russell, Reforming Educator* by Dr. Helen Carpenter, a former director of the school. Since Edith Kathleen Russell was the first director of the U of T School of Nursing, it is fitting that she should be the subject of the first of the series.

Aside from its interest as the biography of an outstanding woman, the monograph gives a graphic picture of some of the difficulties facing those who established the school as a successful experiment in advanced nursing education in a university environment.

If you'd like to have a copy you can call Jeannette Watson at (416) 245-0344 or send \$12 to the Faculty of Nursing, 50 St. George St., University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.

## PRACTICAL ASSISTANCE

THE MANAGEMENT STUDIES ALUMNI Association has undertaken a program of







## THANK YOU!

to the many readers who responded to our invitation to become voluntary subscribers to *The Graduate*. To those who intended and forgot, the invitation is still open. Send \$10 to The Graduate, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto M5S 1A1 and mark it voluntary subscription.

student/alumni co-operation that might well be adopted by other groups — particularly those in Arts and Science where the employment outlook is even gloomier.

Noting that Management Studies '82, unlike their predecessors who could pick and choose among attractive job offers, were facing some unemployment, the alumni association sent a letter to all graduates asking them to inform the faculty of any openings in their companies where the talents of the bright, hard-working '82s could be put to work.

### WHERE IS TORONTONENSIS 1901?

THE PLEA FROM ALUMNI HOUSE FOR assistance in collecting the missing volumes in its *Torontonensis* collection was an outstanding success. All but one of the missing volumes have been located and director of alumni affairs Bert Pinnington would like to acknowledge publicly the generous donations of Margaret Ayers (U.C. '29), Donald Barber (U.C. '52), Nancy Coffey (Pharmacy '65), Tom Kilner (Engineering '65), Murray H. Schmitt (Engineering '52), Jean Swinden

(U.C. '29), Margaret Szucs (Trinity '55 and Library Science '59), Marie Williams (St. Mike's '30) and Peggy Keenan. Mrs. Keenan donated her husband's copy of '29 — the year he graduated in dentistry.

It is also pleasant to record that charity begins at home. Rivi Frankle, director of the Career Counselling and Placement Centre, donated her copy of '68 (the year she graduated from U.C.) and Audrey Hozack, assistant warden of Hart House (Business Certificate '66), donated the duplicate copies in the Hart House collection.

There is, however, still one gap in the record — 1901. Please keep your eyes open for it at second-hand book sales or, if you had a relative in that class, please check the books you inherited. A donation of the missing volume would fill an important gap in alumni records.

### SENIOR ALUMNI PUTTING MESSAGE ACROSS

THE OUTSTANDING SENIOR ALUMNI Association presentation by Hiles (U.C. '34) and Mary (U.C. '33 and B.Ed. '72) Carter at last July's Council for Advancement

# SPRING REUNION 1983

Saturday, June 4

Presented by

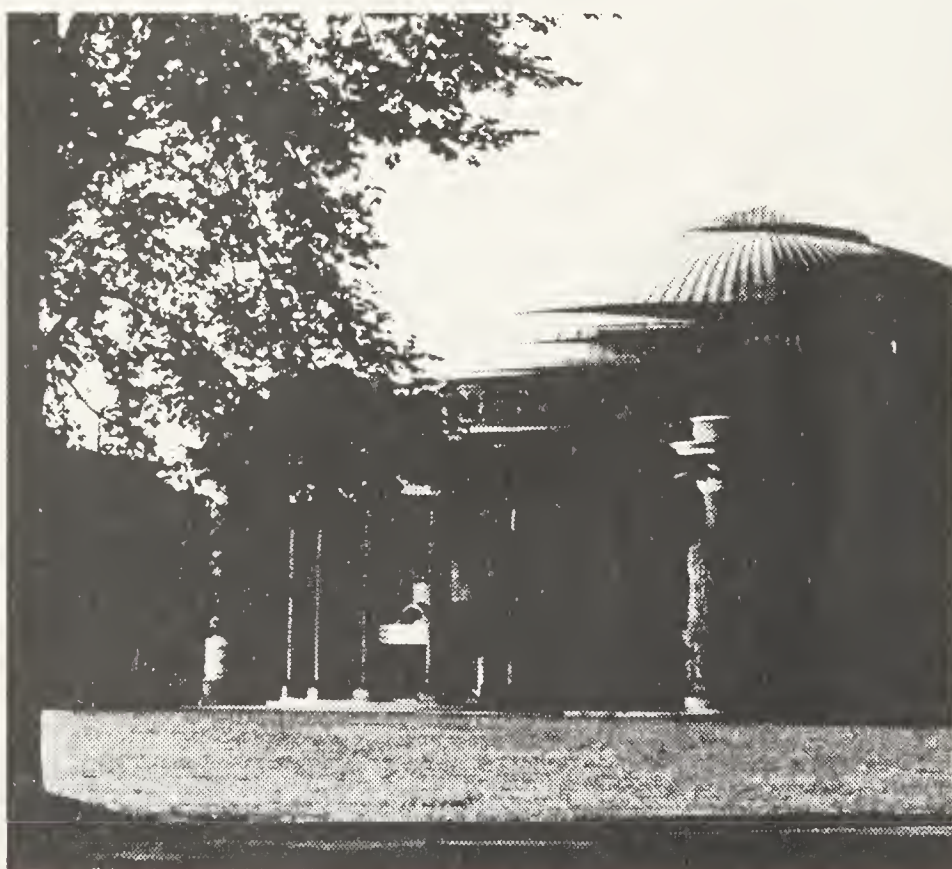
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YOUR UNIVERSITY INVITES YOU  
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and Support of Education (CASE) conference in Toronto is spreading the good word about our pioneering senior alumni program all over Canada and the United States. Canadian enquiries have come from a number of Ontario universities including McMaster, Ryerson and Western as well as the University of British Columbia.

American enthusiasts included Linda L. Brown, director of alumni relations at Albright College (Bethlehem, Pa.) who invited Hiles and Mary to make another presentation at a CASE mini-conference on her campus. Her letter of thanks includes such satisfying comments as: "Within the next few years, I believe we'll see programs similar to ATU (Alumni Talent Unlimited) starting at the schools of many people who were at the mini-conference" and "The University of Toronto can be very proud of you and other senior alumni participating in ATU".

On another front, the Canadian Perspectives lecture series sponsored by the Senior Alumni has grown once again. There are now two series on the St. George campus and a third is in the planning stages — this time for Scarborough.

## UPDATE ON THE ARENA

THE MANY ALUMNI WHO MADE GENEROUS donations to the Varsity Arena Fund in 1981 may well be wondering why construction is not yet under way. The money is, of course, being held in trust but construction has been delayed pending the outcome of a request for some matching funds from Lottario. The extra money would permit a more extensive and useful rebuilding.

Replying to a question at the January meeting of the Committee on Campus and Community Affairs of the Governing Council, Vice-President Personnel and Student Affairs William Alexander indicated that if an affirmative response is received early this spring construction could still be complete in time for next winter's hockey season.

## MULTIPLE SOLICITATIONS

TO KEEP OUR FUNDRAISING RECORDS in order, if you have been receiving multiple solicitations and wish to direct your giving to only one constituency, please write to the Department of Private Funding, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, not Alumni Records as we suggested in the last issue.

## LETTERS

# FOUND A GOOD JOB-THANKS FOR HELPING!

**R**EADING LOOKING FOR WORK (JAN./Feb. *Graduate*) I was reminded of how much I owed to the Career Counseling and Placement Centre. It was the centre that gave me the courage to continue job hunting when it looked hopeless, and ultimately it was the centre that referred me to my first (and present) job. When I graduated in 1971 with an M.A. in French literature the employment situation, while not as bleak as today, was certainly not rosy. Through the centre I was hired by the then Department of Manpower and Immigration as an immigration officer, and now, 12 years and several promotions later, I am an adjudicator conducting quasi-judicial hearings.

I never took the time to write a note of thanks to the Placement Centre, much to my shame, and I can only hope this belated tribute in a public forum makes up for that lack.

Magda Grosberg Uzan  
Toronto

At a time when 1.5 million Canadians are out of work you devote four pages to an article that simply outlines again what everybody already knows. Jobs are scarce. If all those great minds hidden away at our universities can't do some practical and positive thinking about the problems at hand and the future direction of Canada, then they had better step down and let some of us lesser people do it for them. Man cannot live on thoughts alone.

M. Jennifer Bangay  
Toronto

Your Jan./Feb. issue contains some fine words about academic quality at the University of Toronto and one sentence which belies them all. If the University of Toronto really is granting tenure to 95 per cent of its tenure candidates, then it has made

a firm commitment to mediocrity, and no amount of speech-making by presidents and vice-presidents will alter that fact.

Thomas Hurka  
Calgary

Prof. David Strangway in the Jan./Feb. issue explains in some detail the steps a young scholar must take to become a teacher and researcher at U of T. This explanation makes me much more aware of how long and difficult is the road to a professorship. However, in describing this personal pursuit of academic excellence, nowhere is there mention of this scholar's role as a teacher. There is absolutely no mention of the time and effort which any good teacher should be giving his students.

In this "pursuit of excellence" what is more important: one's own scholarly achievements, or one's role as a teaching scholar?

Examples abound of professors who make it very clear that students are somewhat of a nuisance factor in their careers. I thought professors were at the university to teach, lecture, assist and encourage students, in a mature fashion. Professors who make it painfully clear that they are not to be troubled by students' queries, or professors who make statements like "I intend to chop this class in half" do irreparable damage to your fine institution.

In the area of student admissions, I see that Prof. Strangway is pleased to cite minimum grade 13 percentages. Marks inflation is such a dangerous and damaging process. U of T seems to equate the highest percentage with students best able to cope. The message is loud and clear — knowledge does not count, percentages do.

In January, over the CBC, I heard that for the first time in its history U of T was not the first choice of the majority of grade 13 students this year. Knowing many present students at U of T I can understand some of the reasons for this new, alarming statistic. Many feel they are frequently treated in cold, negative, arrogant or hostile ways.

It was interesting to read remarks by Donald Forster on the announcement of his presidency of U of T. He said one of

Letters may be edited to fit available space and should be addressed: Graduate Letters, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1.



the first priorities is to tackle student morale. Wise man.

Let's take another look at the pursuit of excellence. What about the pursuit of education and humanity?

*Sandy O'Grady*  
*North Bay*

The Jan./Feb. issue of *The Graduate* arrived today; it reminded me that I have intended for some time to write and congratulate you on the ever improving quality and interest of the issues.

A note in passing on Bert Pinnington's comment (Alumni News, page 25) about recent graduate support. If my daughter's experience as a third year arts student (Vic) is typical as far as overloaded faculty and excessively large classes are concerned, students graduating now will find it difficult to feel any allegiance to the University — and doubtless this will be reflected in their financial support.

*Pamela de Bulnes Dodds*  
*West Boyford, Mass.*

I commend the policy expressed by the president and the provost in response to the decrease in public financial support per student. Quality must be maintained and there must be no thought of lowering standards either in the admission of students or the acquisition and maintenance of faculty. The tightening of standards and of subject matter requirements for admission are commendable and appropriate.

My stand is that the broadening of knowledge and understanding, which President Ham regards as the primary function of a research-based university, is the most important thing to be striven for and it should prevail regardless of economic circumstances. I agree with his statement that there should be more recognition of differences in roles among universities and I would favour support in proportion to the contribution to know-

ledge that a university makes, even though I realize the difficulties in judgement and decision that that would produce.

I hope that the policy expressed meets with the approval of and receives support from many of the alumni and alumnae.

*W.W. Hawkins*  
*Ottawa*

Pamela Cornell reports in the Jan./Feb. issue that "...the success rate of achieving tenure at U of T approaches 95 per cent, while at many universities, the success rate is closer to 50 or even 33 per cent." Elsewhere in the same issue, Vice-President Strangway tells us that:

'Those who survive such a lengthy, arduous process [leading to the granting of tenure at U of T] are among the most dedicated and talented people in society. Is it any wonder that we cherish and support them? ... The difference between an ordinary university and a great one is the care with which the decision to grant tenure is made.

Who is Professor Strangway trying to kid anyway?

*Hymie Rubenstein*  
*Associate Professor [tenured]*  
*University of Manitoba*

May I try to clear up a misunderstanding which has arisen out of an article, Fighting "Ignorance", by Pamela Cornell in the Nov./Dec. issue of *The Graduate*? To judge by the correspondence printed in the subsequent issue, some of your readers are under the impression that both Dean John Leyerle and the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research believe that research about women is "trendy" and therefore unworthy of support. That is, quite simply, not true.

First, the word "trendy" was the writer's, not the dean's. Second, the objection to SSHRC's new five-year plan was not that women's studies — or Canadian or native studies, for that matter — were unworthy of support, but that the proper function of the council was to foster *independent* research in the humanities and social sciences in Canada. It is worth noting that the Caucus on Research's criticisms of the SSHRC plan were endorsed by a large number of distinguished scholars, male and female, including many who work in fields which were designated as "strategic". For them the issue was, and remains, protection of freedom of enquiry, and I would hope that the University of Toronto's alumni would share this concern.

Third, the Canadian Institute for Advanced Research was not established in response to the SSHRC plan. It grew out of discussions initiated by Dean Leyerle in 1978, which eventually led to a feasibility study, commissioned by President Ham, in 1980-81. The institute now has been chartered as an independent, non-profit corporation. Its research policies and priorities are determined by a research council drawn from across the country. The council has not yet decided on the institute's initial areas of activity, and therefore any discussion about their merits would seem to be premature. If I might venture a prediction, however, the institute's research programs are likely to involve questions of vital importance to women and "old boys" alike.

*Peter B. Munsche*  
*Assistant to the President*  
*Canadian Institute for Advanced Research*

You record (*Graduate* Nov./Dec.) that Professor Mary O'Brien of O.I.S.E. talks about increasing pressure on men to acknowledge women's equality, that Elizabeth Terry finds resistance to equality of opportunity, and that Adrian Adamson finds that oppression works on women.

Fraser Institute economist Dr. W. Block reported during 1982 in *Discrimination, Affirmative Action, and Equal Opportunity*:

Never-married females in Canada earned \$4,169.72 in 1971, while their male counterparts registered earnings of \$4,201.24. The differential by sex for those who have never been married amounted to only \$31.52 for an entire year; this translates into a female/male earnings ratio of 99.2 per cent!

We can see, too, that the poor earnings of all females compared to all males (a ratio of 37.4 per cent) is almost entirely a function of "ever married" status (a ratio of 33.2 per cent). As of 1971, at least, Canadian women who have never been married have indeed "come a long way, baby" toward earnings equality with men. We will have to wait several years for the results of the 1981 census to see whether or not this tendency persists.

Remarkably, even after Block's report, Statistics Canada would blandly assert that "average income received by women in 1980 was less than half that received by men". (*Toronto Star*, June 30).

*George S. Swan*  
*Assistant Professor*  
*Delaware Law School*  
*Wilmington*

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Your work in producing *The Graduate* is to be praised. Having read both the Sept./Oct. issue and the Nov./Dec. issue within a few days of each other (thanks to the Queen's Mule) I am, as it were, doubly impressed.

It is rare that one receives a magazine worthy of cover-to-cover reading, but that description certainly fits *The Graduate*. The articles are consistently well-written, thoroughly researched, and thought-provoking. I include a cheque, with pleasure, and hope that you will long be able to produce such fine work. Congratulations!

Paul Clarke  
Whistler, B.C.

Readers of *The Graduate* are invited to become members of the Richard III Society of Canada. Annual fee is \$15. Next July, in honour of the quincentennial of Richard's coronation we shall be having a medieval celebration ending with an authentic re-creation of his coronation.

Anyone interested in the society should write to Christine Hurlbut, 155 Falkirk St., Toronto, M5M 4K4.

Sheilah O'Connor  
Toronto

In the interests, doubtless, of economy in the propagation of Newfoundland English you have omitted the clue for 5 down. I contrived for this: "Part of a melody with a short state in" working backwards, I confess, from "bargain". Should this chance to meet approval, send my prize to the *Toronto Sun*, which could profit from acquaintance with English if only Newfoundland.

Hugh Phillips  
Toronto

Why are these "tests" invariably so easy? Surely one could expect that *The Graduate*, coming out only once every two months, would offer something special in the way of a challenging puzzle.

Frances Marin  
Toronto

It is gratifying that you have finally responded to the demands of those aficionados seeking a greater challenge. The omission of 5 down, with its clear implication that both clue and solution are to be submitted, was a masterful stroke. One eagerly awaits the next develop-

ment, quite likely the omission of intersecting clues, at the possibilities of which the head swims from rearranging glib dog's men (4,7).

Eric Kangas  
Ottawa

The degree of difficulty is perfect (with or without 5 down). Keep up the excellent work.

John F. Belardi  
Mississauga

I enclose a cheque for \$25 as a voluntary subscription. This is in appreciation of the 19 cryptics by Chris Johnson. I believe I have done all of them and a payment of approximately \$1.30 for each will cover the enjoyment, intellectual effort and severe frustration I have endured in doing so.

Mary L. Northway  
Toronto

'Twere gremlins, not brilliance, which ate the clue for 5 down. It didn't slow many people down, though, and about one-third of the 300 solutions submitted to date provided their own clue.

Editor

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Help us celebrate our 90th Anniversary by subscribing! You won't want to miss our special commemorative Autumn issue, which promises to become a collector's item, with contributions by Flora MacDonald, George Grant, Robin Mathews, Tom Wayman, Fred Cogswell, and Elizabeth Bartlett. We'll also feature George Woodcock's assessment of the *Quarterly*'s contribution to Canadian culture and an essay by Barry Ferguson on how the *Quarterly* served as an important forum for discussing public policy during the 1890-1940 period.

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- Anti-Inflation Strategies
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\*Readers' comments from a recent survey.

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# HONOUR TO BORA LASKIN: 'DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS' AWARD

**C**HIEF JUSTICE OF CANADA BORA Laskin was honoured at the First Law Alumni Dinner held Oct. 30 in the Great Hall of Hart House. It was fitting that he, being both a graduate of the undergraduate law faculty and one of the founders of the program at the University of Toronto as a professional law school, should receive the first distinguished alumnus award at the first law alumni dinner.

Chief Justice Laskin graduated from the honours law program at U of T in 1933 when the law school was a small department in the arts faculty. At that time, the professional requirements for admission to the Bar could only be met by attending the Law Society's school, Osgoode Hall. However, while at Osgoode Hall he continued his studies at U of T, receiving an M.A. in 1935 and an LL.B. in 1936. Cecil Wright, one of his teachers at Osgoode Hall, encouraged him to do graduate work and helped him

obtain a scholarship to Harvard where he received an LL.M. in 1937.

In the summer of 1940, he received an offer from W.P.M. Kennedy, dean of law at U of T, and accepted a teaching position, which paid \$1,800 a year, on the understanding that he be permitted to work evenings to supplement his income. He taught at U of T until the summer of 1945, when he accepted an offer from Osgoode Hall. It was the hope of Cecil Wright of Osgoode and Sidney Smith, president of the University, that Laskin's presence at Osgoode Hall would further their efforts to fuse Osgoode and the law school at U of T into a professional university law school.

Negotiations between U of T and the Law Society broke down in 1948, and in 1949 Cecil Wright, Bora Laskin and John Willis, who had come from Dalhousie Law School to teach at Osgoode Hall, left to follow their goal of establishing a professional school at the University of Toronto. An agreement was reached in 1957 between the Law Society and Ontario's universities that led to the system of today

— three years of full-time law studies at an Ontario university, followed by one year of articling, or practical training, and a half year Bar admission course.

Chief Justice Laskin excelled at teaching and became an expert in labour, land and constitutional law. In 1965 he was appointed to the Ontario Court of Appeal and within five years to the Supreme Court of Canada. In 1973 he became Chief Justice of Canada.

More than 300 alumni, representing every graduation year from 1933, together with professors from the faculty attended the dinner. At the head table was W.G.C. Howland (1936), Chief Justice of Ontario, with Chancellor George Ignatieff, President James Ham, Dean Frank Iacobucci and representatives from the faculty and U of T and law alumni associations.

The program included reminiscences by former students who attended during different periods in the school's history. Eddie Goodman, Q.C. (1940) recalled how Dean W.P.M. Kennedy would hold classes in his office and lecture while lying prone across the top of his desk, discussing topics from the Magna Carta, sex, marriage, the war, to anything that happened to be on the front page of the newspaper. Mr. Justice Horace Krever (1954) spoke of the small classes in the 1950s and the influence of Chief Justice Laskin as a teacher and scholar. Other reminiscences were given by John McCamus (1968), dean of Osgoode Hall Law School (now part of York University), and Kathryn Feldman (1973).

Richard Potter (1965), president of the Law Alumni Association, presented the Chief Justice with a scroll, handcrafted by John Whitehead of Ottawa who prepared the Proclamation of the Constitution.

An account of W.P.M. Kennedy's law school, Cecil Wright, Bora Laskin and the dramatic 1949 break will all be featured in a book about legal education in Ontario during the years 1927-1957, currently being written by two recent graduates of the U of T law school, Jerome Bickenbach (1981) and C. Ian Kyer (1980). ■

*Chief Justice Laskin responds to award.*



*Chris Morgan is a graduate of Law 1981. Notes were provided by Jerome Bickenbach and Ian Kyer.*



# FUNDRAISING SEMINAR TOLD 'LET THEM KNOW YOU CARE'

"UNIVERSITIES ARE SO SMUG ABOUT their intrinsic goodness that they send out wholesale fundraising mailings without having made any attempt to gain people's interest and involvement," says Allan Arlett, executive director of the Canadian Centre for Philanthropy. An 18-year fundraising veteran, he was the keynote speaker at a day-long symposium sponsored by five sectors of the university representing faculty, staff, students and the central administration.

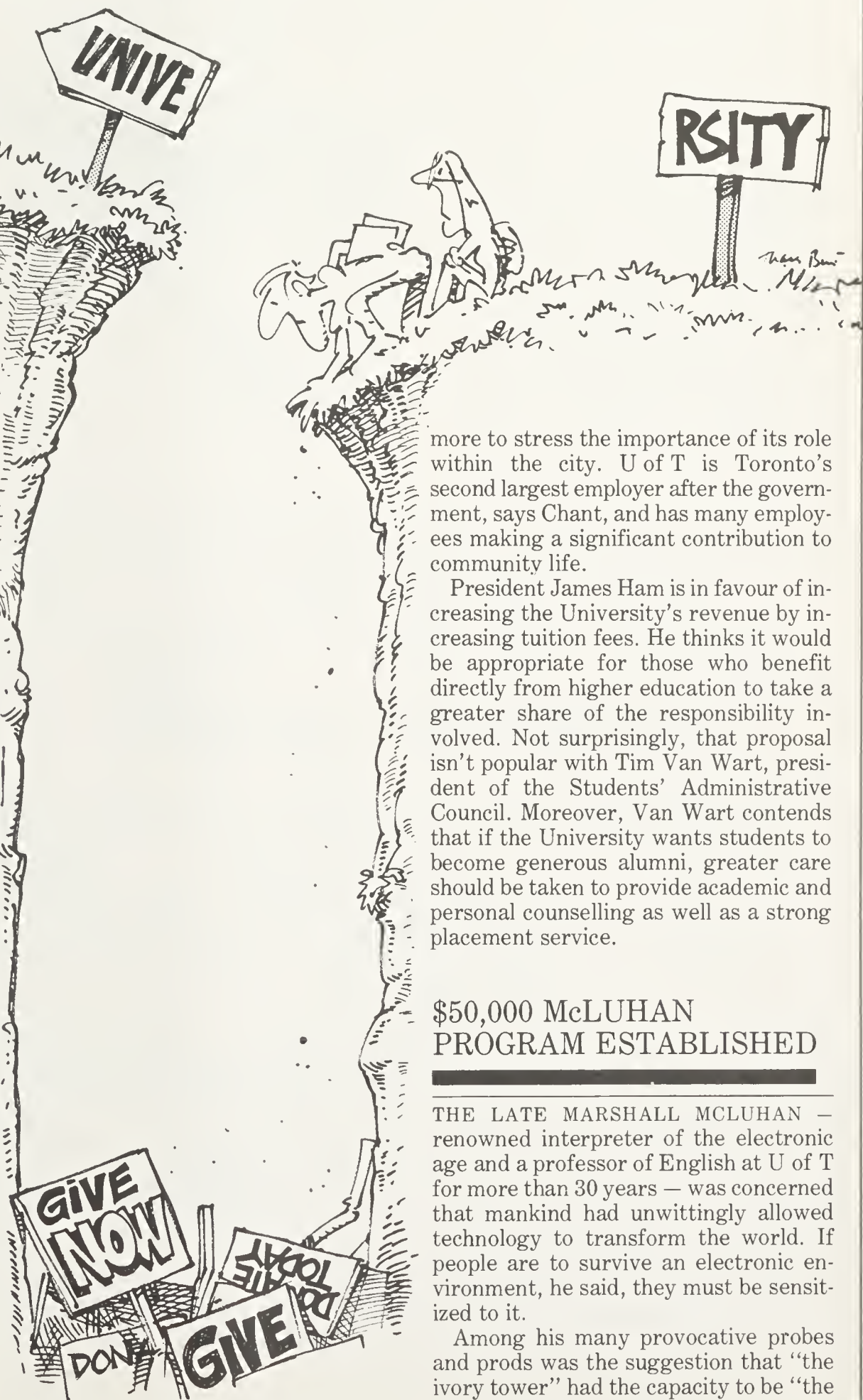
A specialist in direct mail appeals endorses Arlett's criticism: "Always think of the donor, not of the institution," says Stephen Thomas. "Phrases like 'the pursuit of excellence' are meaningless. They imply that a person should give because the university says it's good."

Arlett suggests inviting people to campus events. Explain what the university is about, he says; let them know you care. "Even though the fundraising environment is the worst it's been in 30 years, appeals made on behalf of Terry Fox and the Vietnamese boat people prove that, when Canadians are presented with a strong case, they still think it's important to give. The university has only to persuade them that the cause is worthy."

Arlett says he's astounded by the University's passive attitude to government underfunding and by its failure to mobilize financial and political support at the grass roots level. Being able to show broad support, he says, would act as a lever in generating other support. "Politicians look at organizations from a power perspective. Twenty-thousand donors represents 20,000 people who care about the University and who are also voters."

Ironically, the University is now spending less than half of one per cent of its budget on external affairs, says Vice-President Institutional Relations Donald Ivey. That's proportionally half as much as was being spent 20 years ago when external relations was not considered nearly as crucial.

Consultant Gordon Goldie says the University should discuss with its potential donors the most productive approach to fundraising. One suggestion, from former provost Donald Chant — now chairman of the Ontario Waste Management Corporation — is that the University should do



more to stress the importance of its role within the city. U of T is Toronto's second largest employer after the government, says Chant, and has many employees making a significant contribution to community life.

President James Ham is in favour of increasing the University's revenue by increasing tuition fees. He thinks it would be appropriate for those who benefit directly from higher education to take a greater share of the responsibility involved. Not surprisingly, that proposal isn't popular with Tim Van Wart, president of the Students' Administrative Council. Moreover, Van Wart contends that if the University wants students to become generous alumni, greater care should be taken to provide academic and personal counselling as well as a strong placement service.

## \$50,000 McLuhan PROGRAM ESTABLISHED

THE LATE MARSHALL MCLUHAN — renowned interpreter of the electronic age and a professor of English at U of T for more than 30 years — was concerned that mankind had unwittingly allowed technology to transform the world. If people are to survive an electronic environment, he said, they must be sensitized to it.

Among his many provocative probes and prods was the suggestion that "the ivory tower" had the capacity to be "the

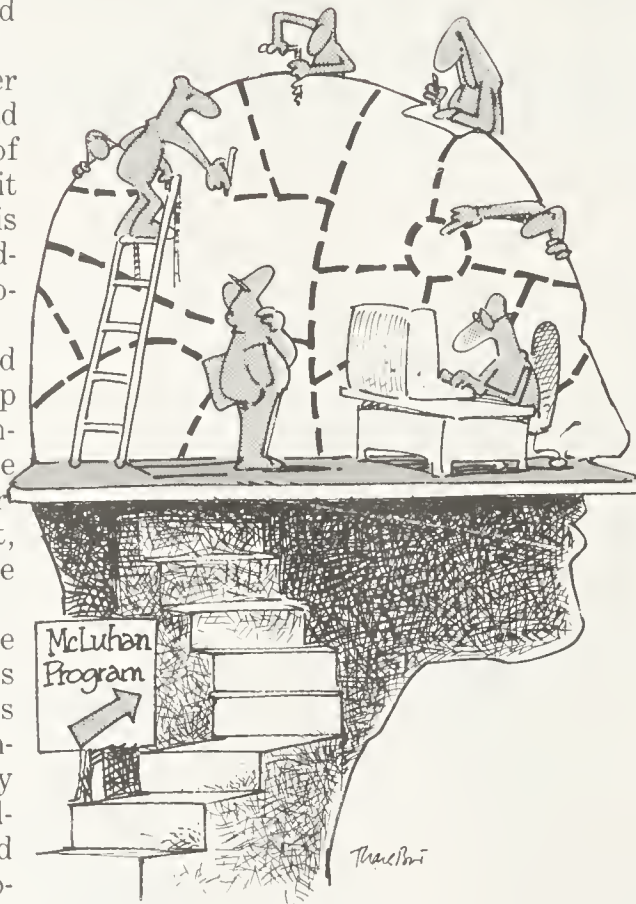


control tower of human navigation.” Now, two years after his death, an interdisciplinary program has been established at U of T to maintain and extend McLuhan’s work and influence.

Once, when author and broadcaster Harry J. Boyle told McLuhan that he had been described as one of the best minds of the century, he replied: “That’s a bit much. Most of what I have to say is secondhand.” Then, with a grin: “Secondhand, but gathered from the most esoteric sources.”

The McLuhan Program in Culture and Technology has a mandate to develop research in the areas of mind, communication and society; and to promote the exchange of ideas between the university, on the one hand, and government, industry, the arts and education, on the other.

Graduate faculty cross-appointed to the program from their home departments include: University Professor Emeritus and former president Claude Bissell, computer scientist Kelly Gotlieb, philosophy professor and former St. Michael’s College principal Lawrence Lynch, and political scientist Abraham Rotstein. Program director is David Olson, 47, a professor at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education.



Scant days before the program launched the first in its series of weekly seminars at the end of January, a \$50,000 prize in communications was announced in Ottawa as a tribute to McLuhan. The McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award will be offered every two years, with the first presentation being made toward the end of 1983 which has been designated World Communications Year. A commemorative medal accompanies the cash prize.

The winner will be chosen by a jury of five independent specialists from a list of candidates who have contributed to a better understanding of the influence of communications media and technology on society. The competition is open to all nationalities. Funding for the McLuhan Teleglobe Canada Award is being provided by Teleglobe Canada, the Crown corporation responsible for Canada’s international communications services. The award will be administered by the Canadian Commission for UNESCO (the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization).

Marshall McLuhan was born in Edmonton in 1911. He began his studies at the University of Manitoba as an engineering student but switched to English, doing his graduate work at Cambridge. His first teaching job was at the University of Wisconsin where he was confronted with young Americans he didn’t understand. His compulsion “to study their popular culture in order to get through to them” set him on the route to celebrity.

His 1951 publication, *The Mechanical Bride*, showed how advertising was used to “paralyze” the mind. In 1963 — the year he founded the Centre for Culture and Technology at U of T — his book *the Gutenberg Galaxy*, won the Governor-General’s Award for critical prose. But it was not until *Understanding Media* came out in 1964 that he became widely known.

#### VARSITY’S BLUES

INDIGNATION AND APPLAUSE GREETED a recent suggestion that the role of football at U of T be reviewed before a new full-time coach is hired to replace Ron Murphy, who is retiring after 17 years with the Blues. The suggestion came from a group of faculty members at the School of Physical & Health Education. Chief spokesman for the group is former track and field star Bruce Kidd.

“We believe it might well be demonstrated that a permanent football coach is *not* a high priority,” they wrote, in a letter to campus newspapers. “Relative to many other sports, football is expensive; it offers neither carry-over fitness benefits, nor very many opportunities to play it after graduation . . . a

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few careers in the third-best American football league is hardly a justification for a program . . . (Football is) becoming a dead-end sport . . .

"According to a recent report by the American Medical Association, football is the most dangerous sport to play; the incidence of death on a per participant basis is higher than in any other sport, including mountain climbing, auto-racing, and boxing."

Other sports — such as field hockey, track and field, swimming and rowing — offer more opportunities both for international competition and for government funding, said the letter. Since new appointments provide an opportunity for significant policy change, the authors contended that all options should be discussed before a lifetime commitment is made to any one sport.

Two weeks after the letter appeared in *The Varsity*, a survey conducted by that paper resulted in 25 responses favouring a review of football and 116 opposing. A sportswriter observed, however, that the yays had offered "valid and interesting points" while the majority of the nays had left the comments portion of the ballot blank.

A *Varsity* editorial opposed the review, saying that "teams like the Blues football team provide the University with a much-needed profile in the community . . . This is particularly important at a time when the University is being forced to solicit funds from its alumni . . . People tend to

remember their days supporting the Blues . . . It is these memories that will make them loosen their pocket books and this in turn will provide money for all aspects of University life."

Dissenting from the editorial was *Varsity* staffer Mark Stewart. For too long, he said in a letter to the editor, football has been a sacred cow in university life.

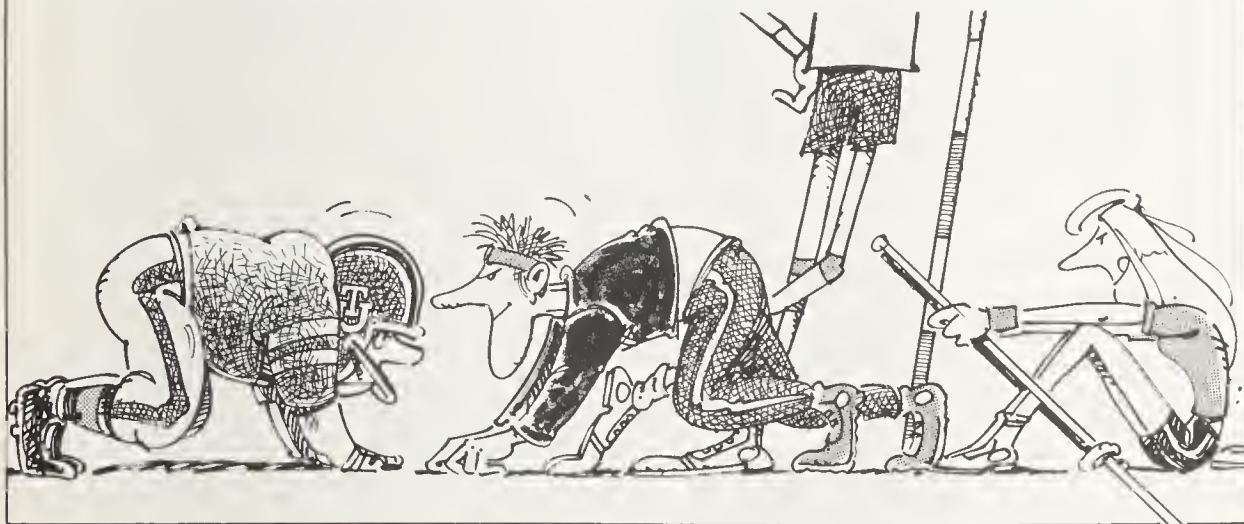
"Times at long last are changing . . . Most students at the University probably couldn't name last year's Blues quarterback.

"In a world of no Bette Stephenson and unlimited university funding, the continuation of big bucks on football could be considered. But given that we have a mean fisted Tory government at Queen's Park, priorities must be set."

Stewart questioned the wisdom of substantial spending on football at a university where buildings are rapidly deteriorating and courses are being cancelled for lack of funds.

Survey respondents opposing a review of football cited school spirit and tradition as key reasons for sticking with the *status quo*. Others denounced football as "a violent, anachronistic blood sport" and suggested the money would be better spent on women's athletics and activities involving more than a select few.

"Encouraging staff and students to participate for fun and better health is better than encouraging the development of yet another generation of sedentary professional sports viewers."

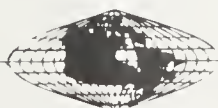


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# IRRATIONALITY IN SOCIETY & CRIME ON GOAT ISLAND

## LECTURES

### **Irrationality in Western Society.**

*Wednesday, April 6.*

Prof. George Steiner, University of Geneva; last of four in this Wiegand Foundation series. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

*Information: Faculty of Arts & Science, 978-3391.*

### **The Complete Analysis of Human Cells.**

*Tuesday, April 12.*

Dr. Norman G. Anderson, Argonne National Laboratory; S.G.S.A.A. series. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. Time to be confirmed.

*Information: Department of Clinical Biochemistry, 978-2663.*

### **Safe Enough and Clean Enough: Reflections on the Politics of Safety and Pollution.**

*Sunday to Tuesday, May 1 to 3.*

Eric Ashby, Clare College, Cambridge; 1983 Larkin-Stuart lectures. George Ignatieff Theatre. Sunday at 8.30 p.m., Monday and Tuesday at 8 p.m.

*Information and free tickets: Office of Convocation, Trinity College, 978-2651.*

### **The Art of the Sumerians.**

*Wednesday, May 4.*

Edmond Sollberger, British Museum. Auditorium, Medical Sciences Building. 8 p.m.

*Information: Society for Mesopotamian Studies, 978-4769.*

## PLAYS & OPERA

### **Crime on Goat Island.**

*April 5 to 9.*

By Ugo Betti, Graduate Centre for Study of Drama season at Studio

Theatre, 8 Glen Morris St. Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$2.

*Information, 978-8668.*

### **Opera Excerpts.**

*May 12, 14, 24, 26 and 28.*

Five programs of excerpts, Opera Division, Faculty of Music, 1983 season. MacMillan Theatre, Edward Johnson Building. Performances at 8 p.m. Tickets \$3.

*Information, 978-3744.*



### **Chester Cycle of Mystery Plays.**

*May 21 to 23.*

Outdoor production of cycle of 25 plays co-sponsored by Poculi Ludique Societas, Records of Early English Drama and Graduate Centre for Study of Drama.

To be presented in sequence over the three days, plays will be staged on pageant wagons stopping for performances at four places on processional route through campuses of Victoria and St. Michael's Colleges.

Saturday: The Creation to the Three Kings; nine plays from 11 a.m.

Sunday: The Innocents to the Harrowing of Hell; nine plays from 12 noon.

Monday: The Resurrection to the Last Judgement; seven plays from 12 noon.

Saturday only will begin with parade starting at 9.30 a.m. (Hoskin, Devonshire, Bloor, Bay to St. Michael's).

Elizabethan fair on both campuses all three days.

*Information: P.L.S., 978-5096.*

## EXHIBITIONS

### **Hart House.**

*To April 27.*

Inaugural exhibition, Justina M. Bar-nicke Gallery, selections from the Hart House permanent collection.

Gallery hours: Tuesday-Saturday, 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

### **Scarborough College.**

*March 14 to April 1.*

Susan Schelle, installation.

*April 4 to May 5.*

Annual juried student show.

Gallery hours: Monday-Thursday, 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.; Friday, 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

### **Erindale College.**

*March 15 to April 8.*

Spring Forward. Annual exhibition of work by students in U of T/Sheridan co-operative program in art and art history.

*April 14 to May 5.*

Susy Lake/Alex Neumann, photographs.

*May 9 to 20.*

Wearable Art, fashion show.

*May 21 to June 10.*

Nancy Hazelgrove, paintings, prints, works on paper.

Gallery hours: Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday-Sunday, 2 to 5 p.m.

## CONVOCATIONS

### **Trinity Faculty of Divinity.**

*Wednesday, May 4.*

Trinity College. 8.30 p.m.

*Information, 978-2651.*

### **Wycliffe College.**

*Monday, May 9.*

Sheraton Hall, Wycliffe College. 8 p.m.

*Information, 979-2870.*

### **Knox College.**

*Wednesday, May 11.*

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information, 978-4500.*

### **Emmanuel College.**

*Thursday, May 12.*

Convocation Hall. 8 p.m.

*Information, 978-3811.*

Listings were those available at press time. Readers are advised to check with the information telephone numbers given in case of changes. Letters should be addressed to the department concerned, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1, unless otherwise indicated.



## CONCERTS

### ROYAL CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC

#### Twilight Series.

Thursday, April 14.

Douglas Finch, piano.

Thursday, April 28.

Helena Bowkun, piano.

Concert Hall. 5.15 p.m.

Admission \$2, students and senior citizens \$1.

#### Royal Conservatory Orchestra.

Friday, April 15.

Guest conductor Lev Markiz.

Saturday, April 23.

Guest conductor Raffi Armenian.

Concerts in Church of the Redeemer, Bloor St. W. and Avenue Rd. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$7.50, \$5 and \$3.50; students and senior citizens from \$2.75.

Tickets available from Conservatory box office, 978-3797.

#### Chamber Choir.

Sunday, April 17.

Conductor Denise Narcisse-Mair;

Alumni Association scholarship fund

concert. Concert Hall. 3 p.m.

Tickets \$5, students and senior citizens \$3.

Information on these and other Conservatory concerts available from publicity office, 978-3771.

### EDWARD JOHNSON BUILDING U of T Symphony Orchestra.

Saturday, April 9.

Conductor Mario Bernardi. MacMillan Theatre. 8 p.m.

Tickets \$4, students and senior citizens \$2.50.

### Ninth Annual Remenyi Award Competition Finals.

Sunday, April 24.

Annual competition that started nearly 60 years ago in Budapest and was revived at the Faculty of Music eight years ago. House of Remenyi, distinguished Hungarian music firm now located in Toronto, will contribute a new instrument built by a contemporary Hungarian luthier. Preliminary sessions will reduce number of participants in finals to small group of Faculty of Music string students. Walter Hall. 3 p.m.

Information on these and other concerts in the Edward Johnson Building available from box office, 978-3744.

## MISCELLANY

### Young Alumni Volleyball.

April.

Young Alumni Association is forming a volleyball team to play regularly at Hart

House, probably Friday evenings.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.

### Beginners' Jazz Dance Instruction.

Saturdays, April 9 to May 14.

Hart House dance studio. 11 a.m. to 12 noon. Fee \$30, cheques to Young Alumni Association, please register by March 26 if possible.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.

### Alumni-Faculty Award Dinner.

Wednesday, April 27.

Eighth winner of Alumni-Faculty Award will speak at dinner. Moss Scholarships will be awarded. Great Hall, Hart House. 6.30 p.m. Ticket price to be confirmed.

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-2367.

### Tea and Fashion Show.

Wednesday, May 4.

Women's Auxiliary of the University Settlement, annual fundraising tea in aid of summer program. Walk-through fashion show will be presented by Patricia White at 1.30 and 3 p.m.

President's house, 93 Highland Ave.

1 to 4.15 p.m. Rosedale bus stops at door.

No tickets necessary, donations at door. Information: Grace Alexander, 293-9276.

### World Hunger.

Saturday, May 7.

Annual spring symposium of Household Science Alumni Association. Place to be confirmed, tentatively scheduled for St. Michael's College. 9.30 a.m.

Information: Betty Anne Crosbie, 239-3710.

### Young Alumni Association.

Thursday, May 12.

Annual meeting and election of officers. Hart House. 6 p.m. If you are interested in serving on the executive, please telephone YAA president Cathy Donald, 444-9222 (evenings).

Information: Department of Alumni Affairs, 978-8990.

### Open House.

Thursday to Saturday, May 12 to 14.

Art work of the Art as Applied to Medicine program will be on display. Third floor, 256 McCaul Street.

Thursday, 5 to 9 p.m.; Friday, 8.30 a.m. to 9 p.m.; Saturday, 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Information, 978-2658.

### Victoria College Alumni.

Monday, May 16.

Annual meeting. Prof. Alexandra Johnston will speak on medieval cycle plays. Details to be confirmed.

Information, 978-3813.

### Chester Cycle.

Saturday and Sunday, May 21 and 22.

Two colloquia, organized by Records of Early English Drama, will be held in conjunction with presentation of the Cycle. Saturday evening, four scholars will present papers on the historical background of the Cycle. Sunday evening, panel will discuss Toronto production and its practical theatrical aspects. New Academic Building, Victoria College.

Information: Poculi Ludique Societas, 978-5096.

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# THE GRADUATE TEST NO. 20

THE WINNER OF THE GRADUATE TEST No. 18 in the Nov./Dec. issue was William A. Bartlett of Charlottetown. A copy of *Iron*, by Eric Arthur and Thomas Ritchie, has been sent to him. We received a total of 316 entries.

For Test No. 20, the U of T Press has generously provided "*And Some Brought Flowers*" *Plants in a New World* by Mary Alice Downie and Mary Hamilton with 70 watercolours by E.J. Revell which capture the delicate beauty of the plants and evoke associations to match the observations of the early travellers whose comments accompany them.

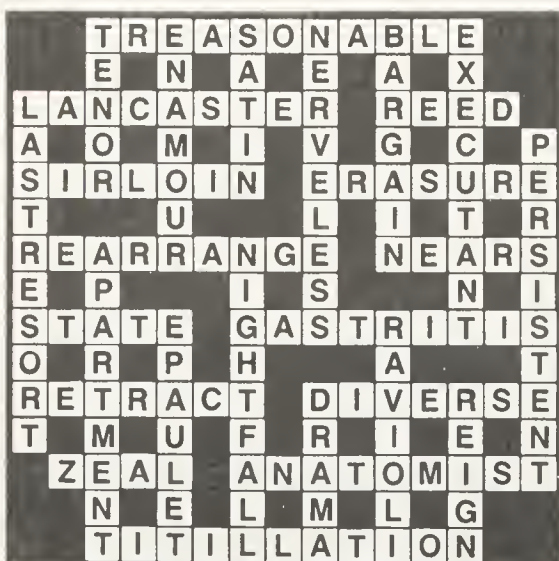
Entries must be postmarked on or before April 30. The solution will be in the May/June issue, along with the winner of Test No. 19 from Jan./Feb. The winner of Test No. 20 will be in the Sept./Oct. issue.

Address entries to: The Graduate Test, Department of Information Services, University of Toronto, Toronto, M5S 1A1. And please don't forget to include your name and address.

## ACROSS

1. Engulfs membrane engulfed by plants (8)
5. Prosecutor says thank you for bits of information (4)
9. Infants holding broken biers: Brutus would not contaminate his fingers with them (4,6)
10. Hits box backwards (4)
12. Likewise not moving Reagan to the left? (3)
13. Grain railway meets beginning of the end (3)

## Solution to The Graduate Test No. 19

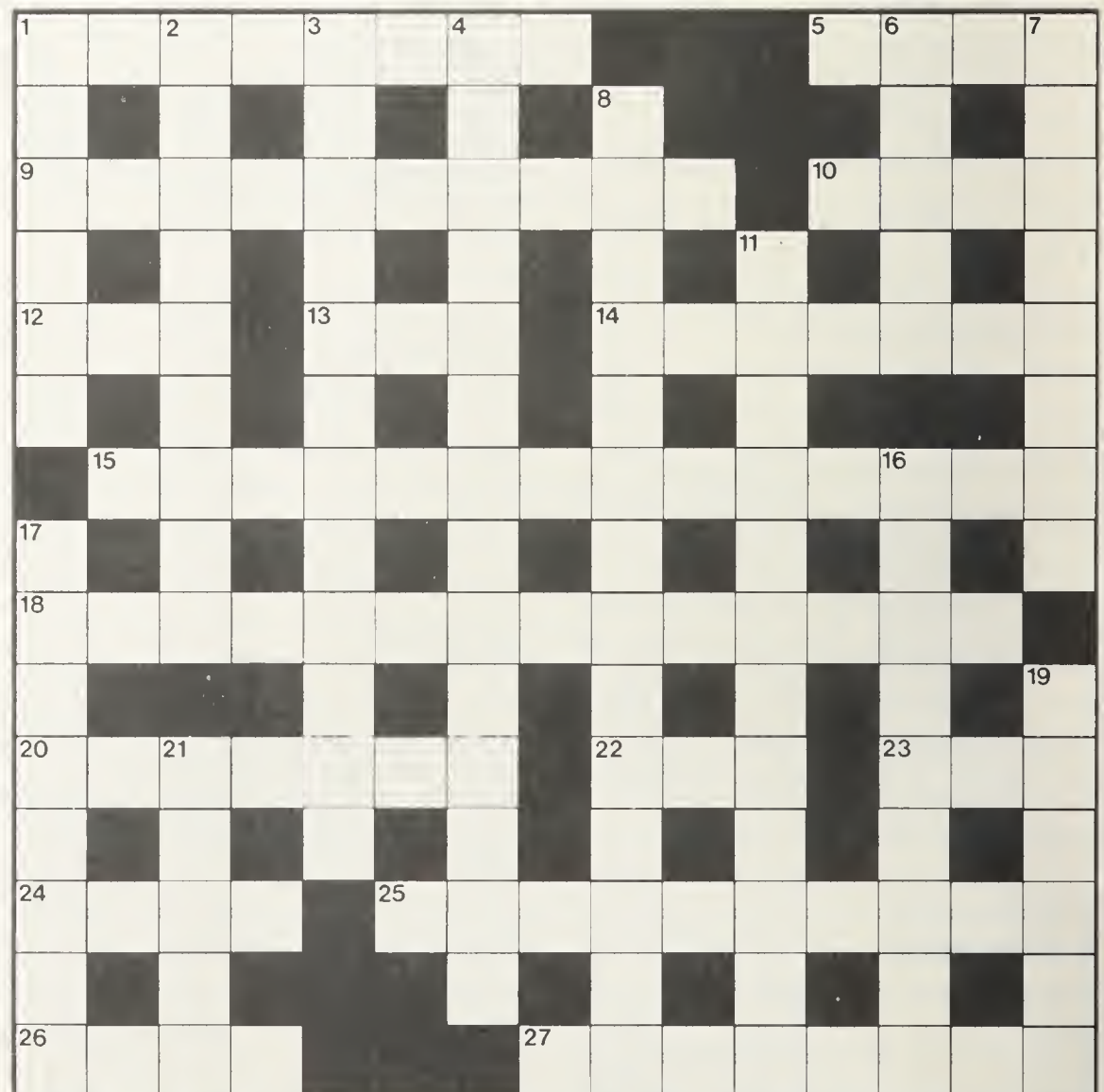


14. Love in tennis creates a strain (7)
15. Suitable offspring, 'e's game — comes up against superior player (5,4,5)
18. One who studies customs of defender holding North with violence (14)
20. Active people around little room's windows (7)
22. Member of an order from down under (3)
23. Your French weight (3)
24. A woman soon returns (4)
25. The Red Cross supplies them with LSD; book ban smashed (5,5)
26. Herb made to topple over backwards (4)
27. Not familiar with one out of the Cosmos 500 (8)

## DOWN

1. Degrees rising in eastern Mediterranean tribe (6)

2. Not here about ball of sponge? (9)
3. Places to work when one is trapped between American workers and conservatives (12)
4. We'll be around to strike company with spruce pulp holding 50 in a cell (5,9)
6. Fine instrument — a master gets it back (5)
7. Sailor's in the liqueur . . . (8)
8. . . . being broke is new and bottle is a great bargain (4,4,2,4)
11. Gun in amiable tussle is not to be thought of (12)
16. Trial sounds heartless the way points not brought up (4,5)
17. Most important to change dinar in western state (8)
19. New one in France has American editor (6)
21. Managed General Electric stove (5)





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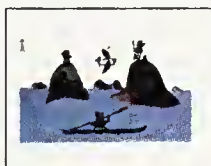
B Pudlo



C Kananginak



D Pitseolak




E Pitseolak



F Lucy



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